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HERTY & THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1890.

TO RENEW THE STRIFE. SEEMS TO BE THE POLICY OF THE REPUBLICANS.

OUAY'S TACTICS TO BE ADOPTED

genator Ingalls Receiving Congratulation from Northern Republicans on His Speech-Other Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, January 26. — [Special.] Since Senator Ingalls's speech on the negro question he has received over one thousand congratulatory letters and telegrams. This shows the endorsement he is given by a certain class of northern republicans. Indeed, it is beginning to look like Senator Quay's advice as to the best policy to be pursued by the repub-Hean party to insure future success, to be sdopted. Quay's policy is to give all fights besectional turn as far as that be possible. In other words, his idea is for the republicans to make it appear that the majority of people of he south are yet bitter haters of the north. He wants to give it out to the country that the southern democrats oppose every measure offered by a northern republican in order to array the north against the south and open up the old breach.

LOOKING FOR POLITICAL CAPITAL. The republicans want a man put forward by the democrats to reply to Ingalls, and they will attempt to lead him on in the hopes that he will make a sectional statement they can seize upon for political capital. They want to excite the democrats on the question of the rules to make them resort to filibustering tactics, when there is no necessity for it, and then go to the country with the cry that the "confederate brigadiers" are blocking all legislation because it comes from a republican source. The democratic leaders, however, know a few things, and will watch the trap that has been set for them, though they will not hesitate to block legislation when the re-publicans force them to a position when it will E. W. B.

CONGRESS THIS WEEK,

Measures to Be Acted On-Senator George May Reply to Ingalls.

WASHINGTON, January 26 .- The indications are that the senate will devote itself this week to the disposition of bills and resolutions on the calendar, which now present themselves in formidable array, covering fourteen printed pages. First in order stands Mr. Morgan's bill to further provide for the disposal of public lands in Alabama and, by courtesy, it will probably be allowed to retain its place until the author returns to Washington. The bill for the relief of the sufferers of the wreck by United States fleet at Samoa will doubtless be acted upon early in the week, and otherwise the legislative proceedings promise to be do-voted mainly to private claims and bills of local interest. There are several measures of general interest within reach, such as the direct tax bill, the Blair education bill, and that for an amendment of the Mexican award convention act of 1868; but as the senate is now acting only upon measures to which no objection is made, they are likely to be passed over. INGALLS WILL BE SCORCHED.

There is a possibility that Senator Call will again be heard from during the week, respecting Florida lands, and Senator George may feel it incumbent upon him to reply to Senator Ingalls's criticism in his speech last week, upon the connection of his son with Swamp

In secret session the nominations of General Morgan, to be commissioner of Indian affairs, and Mr. Dorchester, to be superintendent of Indian schools, will doubtless be considered, and may cause a prolonged debate, as Senator Jones, of Arkansas, will lead the active oppo-

day night is an indication that the house conon rules will submit the new code of rules to the house early in the week, possibly,

if the house is harmonious, Tuesday. Of course, the code will have to be printed before being acted upon, which would necessarily throw the consideration over to the following day. It has been announced, however, that the committee on elections will, on Wednesday, call up the case of Smith vs. Jackson, from the fourth Virginia district, and as the democrats have declared their intention to resist to the utmost the con eration of any election case until the house has a proper code of rules for its management, a long wrangle may ensue. There is no business pending before the house. The Oklahoms vn site bill and administrative custom bill having been disposed of, and, until rules are adopted, any measures which may be passed will be through the discretionary recognition by the speaker of members having them in

THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE. The contest over the site for the world's fair may be resumed, incidentally, in the house, if the committee on rules decides to report favorably upon Mr. Hitt's resolution increasing the membership of the committee having jurisdic tion over the matter and proposing a method for selecting a location.

THE SOCIALISTS MEET

And Pass Resolutions Declaring Their

Policy.

Chicago, January 26.—At a meeting of socialists in Waverly hall today, resolutions were adopted, calling attention to the declarawere adopted, calling attention to the declaration of the socialist leader, Herr Bebel, in the German reichstag yesterday. The statement of Bebel was that the disappearance of anarchism from Germany was due to the efforts of the socialists, and the government had interested itself in efforts to support an anarchist movement for the purpose of confounding its action and declarations with socialism, and thus discrediting the latter, and that Herr Most's Friehert was the product of the secret police. The resolutions concluded as follows:

We hereby emphasize the necessity of socialists in the United States giving heed to this declaration of the policy, and principles of German socialism; that in this country dynamite agitation has no justification whatever, and its advocates—the Mosts and DeLams—should be recognized and treated as agents of despotism, and not as reformers, and antagonism between socialism and their reactionary agitation he kept as well defined and aggressive as in Germany."

Sudden Death of a Boy.

Sudden Death of a Boy.

CHATTANOOGA, January 26.—[Special.]—A special from Cleveland, Tenn., says: "Frank Rogers, of this city, died very suddenly at 2 Oclock this morning. He woke up his brother Arthur, with whom he was sleeping, and said he wanted to get up and go to his mother, downstairs. Before a lamp could be lighted he fell back on the bed, dead. It was pronounced rheumatism of the heart."

The B'nai Brith. NEWARK, N. J., January 26.—The inde-pendent order of B'nai Brith grand lodge, dis-trict No. 3, held a convention this evening in Sanger hall. Dolegates were present from thirty-nine lodges in the middle and southern states. An amendment to the endowment fund law was adopted. Officers will be elected tomorrow.

THE PERPLEXING QUESTION.

The Committee Listening to the Proposition for the World's Fair Site.

for the World's Fair Site.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—There was another protracted struggle in the house committee on the world's fair yesterday, out of which the New York party came out victorious. The battle began as soon as the sub-committee reported to the full committee that it did not recommend either of the propositions referred to it, and asked permission to frame a bill providing for the fair in 1892, and leaving the question of its site for future settlement. This was finally adonted, after a lively discussion. was finally adopted, after a lively discussion. Mr. Bowden, of Virginia, was present for the

Mr. Bowden, of Virginia, was present for the first time.

Mr. Springer assailed the report, charging that the committee was violating the spirit of instructions by the house, which meant that the resolution providing for the selection of a site should be reported back in three days. He repeated what he had already said touching the dangers of delay. Taking up a New York newspaper, he read from an account of the proceedings of the legislature at Albany yesterday, the remarks to the effect that all of the money for the fair would be furnished by New York city; that New York representatives were waiting would be furnished by New York city; that New York representatives were waiting anxiously to hear from the legislature; that Messrs. Flower and Belden had telegraphed to act at once, and that delay meant danger and the loss of the fair to New York. Mr. Springer said that the committee was asked to sit here and do nothing until the New York legislature had leisurely acted upon the proposition.

When that was formulated New York representatives were to on into the house and assert.

when that was formulated New York representatives were to go into the house and assert that New York asked no financial aid from the government, and thus use their fifteen million fund as a columbiad to blow up other cities. He was surprised to see representatives of those other cities surrendering their prospects

and acquiescing in that programme.

Mr. Flower in reply said that Mr. Springer had been taunting the committee with delay, but it might pay to wait fifteen days if the government saved a million dollars a day, as it would if the legislature acted favorably upon the bill.

Mr. Flower said that Mr. Bowden had just

it would if the legislature acted favorably upon the bill.

Mr. Flower said that Mr. Bowden had just come from a sick bed, and Mr. Hatch, another member of the committee, was still sick. It was not fair to the committee to expect it to rush along with so important matter until all of the members were acquainted with the subject. Other members of the committee should at least have an opportunity.

Mr. Hitt had had, as a member of the committee on foreign affairs, an opportunity to study the subject before undertaking to report a plan to the house, and they should not be deprived of that right by yielding to the desires of one city (Chicago). It was proper and prudent that the house should decide that there would be a fair before an attempt was made to fix the site. Otherwise, after naming the site, malcontents might succeed in defeating the main proposition, and there would be no fair. no fair.

Mr. Hitt replied briefly, urging prompt

Mr. Bowden thought that he had all the in

Mr. Bowden thought that he had all the information necessary for his guidance and to the delight of the Chicago men, he ranged on their side and moved as a substitute for the report of the sub-committee, the Springer resolution, which provides for a ballot in the house next Monday.

Again the chairman narrowly escaped committing himself by voting. The vote, if it had been taken, would have resulted in a tie—3 to 3—necessitating his casting the deciding vote, but just at this moment Mr. Belden, who had been absent, walked in, cast his vote against Bowden's motion, and the chairman was relieved of the necessity of voting.

Finding themselves in the majority, the New York men then pressed for action upon the sub-committee's report, and it was adopted, Messrs. Hitt, Springer and Bowden voting against it. The committee hen adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman, which will be issued when the sub-committee has framed its bill.

Mr. Hitt has signified an intention to introduce in the house a resolution providing for the selection of a site by hallot and instruct

duce in the house a resolution providing for the selection of a site by ballot and instruct-ing the committee, which he will ask to have increased to thirteen members, to report within

WILL PAY THE BILL.

Governor Lowry's Action in the Case of the

Sluggers Approved.

JACKSON, Miss., January 26. — [Special.] he senate yesterday the consideration of the public printing minority repor was made the order for Monday. The act to authorize the Nachez, Jackson and Columbus railroad to sell or consolidate, passed. The bill relative to the qual iheation of judges of courts was set for Mon-day. In the house, pending the reading of the journal, Clerk R. E. Wilson, of the house announced that the opinion of Attorney-Gen eral S. M. Miller, in regard to statements made regarding the public printer, had been mutilated after being spread on the journal by the erasure of the title "attorney general," after Mr. Miller's signature. A committee of three was appointed to investigate, but before that committee met a communication was re-ceived from Mr. Miller stating that he had made the obliteration so as the communication would conform with his usual practice, and in concluding his letter he says: "Of course everybody understood it was my official opinion. Mr. Miller also publishes a card in the Commonwealth, concluding as follows:

In substance, I wish to add that my arguments speak for themselves, and never intimated that I was a partisan for any candidate, or my judgment in respect to a legal proposition would, or could, be biased by a personal candidate(apposed to the present incumbent.

The other business of the day was the consideration of local bills mostly to amond char-

The other business of the day was the consideration of local bills, mostly to amend charters of towns and to relieve disabilities. Bills introduced and referred embracedly the following: Relating to the study of physiology and hygene in public schools; to amend the act to regulate the practice of medicine; in relation to fees or salaries to district attorneys.

Governor Stone has approved the bill making an appropriation for the contingent fund for the expenses incurred by Governor Lowry in the apprehension of the prize-fighters and assistants in the late mill at Richburg. This is bad on the sluggers.

Charles Hobart's Suicide.

Charles Hobart's Suicide.
CHATTANOGA, January 26.—[Special.]—Charles Hobart, of Tuscumbia, Ala., who attempted suicide last night by taking morphine, died at 7:30 this morning. He had not recovered consciousness since found under the influence of the drug. It is learned that he was inflove with a young lady at Tuscumbia, whose parents refused to allow his advances, and from that it is supposed he was led to commit suicide. The body was taken to Tuscumbia tonight. Converting the Prisoners.

Converting the Prisoners.

Chattanooga, January 26.—[Special.]—

During the last fifteen days, Rev. F. Alexander, the chaplain of the prison at Inman, with others, have been conducting a series of revival services among the prisoners, both white and colored. The result of the meeting thus far is the conversion of twenty white men and twenty-three negroes. On Sunday last, he organized the forty three into an unsectarian church relation.

A Sick Georgian at Vanderbilt Vanderbilt University, January 25.—
[Special.]—Rev. J. W. Foy, of Strasburg, Ga.who entered the university about three weeks
ago is now very ill with pneumonia, and it is
feared he will not recover. Mr. Foy formerly
attended Emory college and came with bright
prospects of making a brilliant record.

Death of an Ex-Confederate Office New Orleans, January 26.—Captain J. W. Reade, caytain of the board of harbormasters of New Orleans, and a famous confederate naval officer, died at Meridian, Miss., of pneumonia, During the war he commanded the confederate steamers Arkansas, Florida, Clarence and Bibb. TRIAL OF MRS. MORRIS.

CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.

ACQUITTAL OR MISTRIAL PREDICTED

Speeches to Be Made Today—Mrs. Morris Weeps Over Her Husband's Grave.

WENTWORTH COURTHOUSE, North Car-

olina, January 26.—[Special.]—The Cora Morris trial is nearing an end. The case will go to the jury some time tomorrow, and a verdict will likely be reached before night.

Judge Merriman tried his level best to close out the case last night. He did not adjourn court until the town clock pealed forth the twelve strokes, ushering in the Sabbath. It had been partially agreed among the lawyers to omit some of the speeches, and to allow the judge to charge the jury at 12 o'clock, but it seems that the defence had suddenly become alarmed, and deemed it necessary to get in every word to the jury possible. Two more speeches will be made by the defence tomor-

row, and the prosecution will again address the inv. It was decided late yesterday afternoon not to examine about twenty witnesses, who had been summoned, thinking the case could be rushed through last night.

SHE DID NOT MAKE A STATEMENT.

Mrs. Morris, the defendant, did not go on the witness stand. The defense introduced no testimony at all. Yesterday there seemed to be a prevailing sentiment that the defendant would, beyond a question of doubt, be acquitted, but since the speeches of Solicitor Settle and the other prosecuting attorneys, the sentiment is now changing considerably, and a mistrial is looked for. No white woman was mistral is looked for. No white woman was ever convicted of a capital crime in this state, and it is not reasonable to expect Mrs. Morris to be the first. But it is well known that she is growing very nervous, and it is stated she is very restless. She did not sleep at all last night and is not expected to be able to attend court tomorrow. Mrs. Morris went to her home, at Reidsville, early this morning, and it is reported today that she went to the ceme-tery where her husband is buried, and wept over his grave.

THE SWINDLERS CAPTURED. The Cannon County Pension Fraud Will Be

Tried in Nashville. NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 26 .- [Special.] Nashville officers are concerned over the principals in the Cannon county pension fraud. ne months ago, J. B. Hawking, judge of Cannon county, and A. B. Finley, an at-orney, certified that William McMahon and J. B. Smith were entitled to pensions and these men each collected \$1,500 back pay and began drawing pensions of \$25 per month. The pensions were secured through Judge Hawkins and A. B. Finley, who managed the entire affair. Comptroller Allen became convinced that there was some fraud about the matter and began an investigation, stopping the pensions.

TOO SMART FOR THE JUDGE.

Judge Hawkins boasted that no criminal proceedings could be instituted against him in Can-non county. Comptroller Allen stole a march on him and commenced proceedings in Davidson. Smith, one of the prisoners, was an innocent party in the affair and was convinced by Haw-kins and Finley that he was entitled to a pension. They offered to secure it for him for one half of the back pay. Smith came here and ap-They offered to secure it for him for peared before the grand jury yesterday and in-dictments against Judge Hawkins, Finley and McMahon were returned. Copies were issued and Detectives Sidebottom and Turner sent to Woodbury to make the agrest. All the parties were captured yesterday, and Finley and McMahon will be brought here tomorrow.

and will be guarded until his recovery. Chattanoga, January 26.—[Special.]—For several days the local police circles have been disturbed by a woman named Josie Rawlings, who claimed that her husband had promised to meet her here, but had failed to do so. She stated that she met him in Memphis; that they were married at Columbus, Miss., and that they lived four years at Mulberry, Miss. Inquiry from here reveals the fact that Mrs. Rawlings and her husband never lived at Mulberry, and that they were not married at Columbus. She has a child, and is now in Nashville, on a pretended search for her husband. She is supposed to be a woman who has deserted her relatives to go with the man Rawlings, and the supposition is that Rawlings has deserted her.

Most, the Anarchist. Josie Rawlings's Story.

Most, the Anarchist.

New York, January 26.—The anarchist, Johann Most, was a discomfited-looking man when he peeped through the bars of his cell in the Tombs prison this morning. After breakfast he brightened up considerably, readpamphlets, and said he was quite pleased with his situation.

"All martyrs must suffer, you know," he said. "I am confident I will be liberated to-morrow," he added, "for I was not given time to see my friends, who will get me out of this difficulty."

The writ issued by Justice O'Brien on Saturday to bring Most to court, is returnable Tuesday.

Found Floating in the River.

Found Floating in the River.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.—The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Banker Joseph G. Ditman, who was last seen alive on December 11th last, was cleared up today by the finding of his decomposed and wollen body floating in the Schuylkill river.

There were no marks of violence on the body, and whether it is a ease of accident or suicide will probably never be known. At the time of his disappearance Mr. Dettman was president of the Quaker City National bank, a newly organized concern. He was also a large shareholder in the W. S. Shaw Music Publishing company.

ing company.

Taken to Tallahass

Taken to Tallahassee.

LAKE CITY, Fla., January 26.—[Special.]—
Jeter, the negro assassin of Sheriff Epperson, was taken to Tallahassee by the Columbia county authorities on this morning's train by order of Judge White. It will be deplorable for the ends of justice to be defeated by the quibbles of law, and this bloody assassin given an opportunity to get another on his list at some future day when at large. If the strong arm of the law would grant a speedy trial and all means of escape provided against, insuring the ends of justice would be meted out to culprits, the resorts to lynching would be less frequent. A Verdict of Acquittal.

New Obleans. January 26.—The jury in the case of Maurice J. Hare, indicted in connection with the bond defalcation of ex-State Treasurer E. A. Burke, has returned a verdict of not guilty. This case has occupied the attention of the court since Monday, and is the most important of this kind of cases ever tried in this state.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 26.—[Special.]—The general store of C. T. Campbell, at Cleveland, Tenn., was burglarized last night, entrance being made through a window. A negro named Henry Swafford has been arrested and jailed on suspicion of complicity in the replace.

ENCOUNTERING THE GALES.

Incoming Vessels Report a Very Rough Experience at Sea.

Incoming Vessels Report a Very Rough Experience at Sea.

Boston, January 26.—The steamer Howick, from Messina, arrived in this port today. She reports that from the 22d until reaching port she experienced a succession of terrific gales from southwest to northwest, accompanied by mountainous seas, and on the morning of January 22d, when in latitude 38:15 northwest, longitude 62:52 west, a heavy gale sprang up from northwest, accompanied by a very rough sea, during which the steamer had her decks continually flooded with water. During that night it blews a perfect hurricane with a fearful sea running. The waves carried away the upper bridge, broke lower bridge rails, washed away the vertilators and swept everything, movable from the decks. The engine-room skylight was broken in and two men at the wheel were thrown to the deck with great force, but were not injured. They managed to get on the wheel on their hands and knees in time to save themselves from being washed overboard and save the ship from falling off in a trough of the sea. The gale continued with unabated fury until the morning of 23d. At 1 o'clock on the morning of 23d a tremendous sea came over the stern, which literally shattered the cabin skylight and flooded the cabin and berths.

QUENTSTOWN, January 26.—The westerly hurricane now prevailing here is of unprecedented severity. The sea has caused much damage to the town. A number of small crafts have been swamped. Outward bound line steamers report fearful weather. In the Irish channel the bark Sidlow, from Pisagua, encountered hurricanes for ten days and lost her first mate by drowning.

London, January 26.—The bark Janet Crown, has returned to Plymouth. She reports two of her crew overboard and drowned.

The steamer Yorkshire, at Liverpool, from Baltimore, was flooded. She had her bridges destroyed and sustained other damages. Three seamer were blown from the rigging and two drowned. The parade at Sandgate is partially destroyed. The ship Irex, bound from Greenock for Rio Janeiro, was wrecked off

THE IOWA MUDDLE. The Proposition Submitted by the Demo

crats.
DES MOINES, Ia., January 26.—The house met yesterdis morning at 10:30 o'clock and adjourned tipl 3p.m. this afternoon, to give conference com-mittee time to work. In the afternoon the house was called to order at 3 o'clock, and at once took a recess till 4 o'clock to consider the republican

was caned to order at 3 octock, and at once took a recess till 4 o'clock to consider the republican proposition in conference committee and caucuses. The proposition had been made this morning, as follows: First. The democrats agree that at no time from the acceptance of this proposition to final adjornment of the house of the twenty-third general assembly, at no time during the session of said nouse, will said democrats prevent from voting, bases or offer any proposition to unseat any one whose name appear on the list prepared by the secretary of state of lowa, and now in use in the roll calls of this body, on account of objection to the apportionment act of the twenty-second general assembly creating districts from which the members were elected.

Second. Henry S. Wilcox shall be elected temporary clerk i.t. D. Hotchkiss, temporary speaker, protempore, also doorkeepers and the necessary pages to be equally divided between the two parties. Said officers to hold until permanent organization is reached.

Third. Said temporary clerk shall be instructed

Said officers to note until permission of seached.

Third. Said temporary clerk shall be instructed to receive certificates of election of each of the persons claiming to be members of the twenty-third general assembly, and make a roll of members by placing on said list the names on the list prepared by the secretary of state, and now in use in the roll call of this body.

Fourth A committee of five on credentials, consisting of Messrs. Dobson, Hobbs and Coyle, from the republicans, and Hamilton and Estes from the democrats, shall be appointed and the com-

the democrats, shall be appointed and the committee be instructed to report as members, the names of persons entered on the roll by said clerk, as contemplated in the previous section as members of the 23d general assembly, each one of who shall be entitled to act and vote on all questions members of the 2id general assembly, each one of who shall be entitled to act and vote on all questions until permanent organization shall be reached, and a permanent speaker be elected, and that such person, whose name appears on the list shall be sworn in as a member of the Twenty-third general assembly, and shall be a member of the foundation of the transparent of the interest of the transparent of the tra

and at the proper time the election of a United States senator until a permanent speaker shall be elected.

The conference committees were at work up to 3:20 o'clock, when party cancuses were called. The democrats wanted to strike out section I and substitute the following:

It is hereby stipulated and agreed by the republican members of the house and to opposition members thereto, that neither under temporary organization nor during the effecting of permanent organization of the house, shall any question be raised as to the right of any person whose name appear upon the list of members, as prepared by the secretary of state and now in use in the roil call of this body to his seat, and to a vote, and that immediately upon the perfecting of the permanent organization of the house a committee on elections shall be appointed, composed of an equal number of republicans and of the opposition of a member shall be taken up, excepting upon the recommendation of a majority of all the members of said committee. It is further stipulated and agreed that the republicans and opposition thereto shall be represented upon said committee by members selected by themselves respectively. They also insisted that section seven of the republican proposition be stricken out. At 4 o'clock the house was taken to let the conference committee work. Nothing was done, however, in the time specified, so the house adjourned till 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

Not So Bad as Reported.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 26.—[Special.]
The sensational report sent out by the Associated Press, from this city late last night, about five men being killed in a collision at Camp Hill, on the Columbus and Western railroad, was wildly exagerated. Only one man was killed and two or three others slightly bruised by jumping. Two local freights running about ten miles an hour collided, and Fireman Henry Smith was killed. The engineers and most of the train men jumped and escaped with a few bruises. The wreck was not a bad one, and the track was cleared in a few hours.

He Failed to Return

He Falled to Return.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 26.—[Special.]
About two months ago, E. Baker and W. S.
Fletcher came here from Boston and opened
up a produce store. Baker managed the business, and bought on time and sold for cash.
He managed to handle a large amount of produce, as he promised to pay a little above market prices. No sales were made except for
cash, and on last Saturday Mr. Baker found it
necessary to take a business trip to Cincinnati,
from which he neglected to return. He has
between \$3,000 and \$4,000 on his person, and
his partner is here left to hold the beg.

SHOT AT THE BISHOP.

EXCITEMENT IN A PHILADELPHIA EPISCOPALIGHURCH

DURING CONFIRMATION SERVICES. Young Man Rises from His Seat and Fires

His Revolver at the Bishop—The Crank Arrested—His Statement. PHILADRIPHIA, January 26.—During con-irmation services at St. John's Episcopal

church, corner of St. John and Brown streets, in this city this evening, the congregation was startled by the actions of an apparently de-mented young man, who arose from his seat in the church and pointing a revolver at Bishop Whittaker, who was taking part in the services, fired a shot at him.

Immediately there was great confusion, but

it was quickly seen that no harm had resulted from the shot. An officer was hastily sum-moned and the would-be murderer taken into custody. At the station house he gave hi name as David Alexander, and his residence No. 1330 Parrish street, Philadelphia. He told a rambling story about a letter he had re-ceived which induced him to make an attempt upon the venerable bishop's life. Alexand was locked up pending an investigation of the THE YOUNG MAN TALKS.

At the station house, Alexander, who is a well dressed young man of about thirty years of age, and apparently of good education, stated that until a week age he was employed in the mailing apartment of Strawbridge & Clothier's dry goods house. He is an ardent prohibitionist, and Bishop Whittaker's atti-Clothier's dry goods house. He is an ardent prohibitionist, and Bishop Whittaker's attitude on the liquor question having displeased him he resolved to kill him. He resigned his position in order that his action might not bring disgrace on the store. He said that Bishop. Whittaker is a vile hypocrite and in favor of rum sellers, and after hearing him preach a sermon last April before the prohibition campaign in this state, in which the bishop said every man must vote according to his own conscience, he entered into correspondence with the bishop, the result of which was to convince him that the reverend gentleman was the enemy of the cause of prohibition and should be removed. He has been waiting for a chance to get at the bishop, and learning that he was to take part in the services at St. John's church to night, he went there determined to kill him. He requested an usher to give him a seat in the gallery, but the gallery being closed, he asked to be seated near the chancel, which request was complied with. The prisoner stated he had also determined to remove Rev. S. D. McConnell, pastor of St. Steven's Episcopal church, on Tenth street above Chestmut, whose attitude on the liquor question was distasteful to him.

It is evident that Alexander's reason had become unsettled on account of mental excitement caused by his religious and political belief. While being questioned at the stationhouse, the prisoner's statement was given in a straightforward manner, and he expressed regret that his shot had not struck the bishop, When asked if he realized what the consequences would have been to him had he killed the bishop, he replied:

"Yes, I would be hanged, but I would go to the gallows gladly for the sake of my church."

The revolver used was of twenty-two calibor, one chamber of which was found to be empty. A watch was found on the person of the prisoner, on the cap of which was engraved a statement to the effect that it was the first prize presented in 1882 to David Alexander, boy chorister of an Episcopal church

OSCULATORY CHRISTIANS.

A Bitter Church War Develops Out of a Kissing Bee. TAUNTON, Mass., January 25.—A bitter-church war is in progress at Dighton just be-cause the pastor has put a stop to public

"Brick Church," as it is called, had not learned how to conduct social gatherings without resorting to those old-fashioned kisswithout resorting to those old-fashfoned klasing games, which are unpopular even among
little children of the cities. Their church
sociables were veritable kissing bees, and the
sport was not indulged in exclusively by the
younger people, either. Ripe old spinsters
were just as enthusiastic over "Copenhagen,"
"London bridge," and "postoffice" as were
the younger people.
This was the condition of affairs when Rev.
Asa N. Dyer accepted the pastorate. The
good pastor observed with pleasure at first the
manifestations of friendly interest in the welfare of one another among the people of his

As N. Dyer accepted the pastorate. And good pastor observed with pleasure at first the manifestations of friendly interest in the welfare of one another among the people of his flock as evinced at the nightly gatherings. But the pleasure was changed to alarm when he saw the sanctuary filled with males and females whose only thoughts seemed to be of an osculatory nature. When he saw that elderly maidens vied with blooming, blushing damsels in participation in the lascinating games, and gleefully counted the number of times each had passed through the pleasurable ordeal, and that the sanctuary had been turned into a house for huggers, then Mr. Dyer put his foot down, and the result was pandemonium and persecution without end. About the only collection which was ever taken up for some time was one of empty run bottles which reckless young men left in the pews. The sad voice of the faithful pastor was often drowned in the aggravating noise of breaking brittle candy. Powder was burned at the very door of the church, smoke was blown through the apertures during service, and hundreds of such tricks were played by the graceless scamps who had taken umbrage at the minister's course in checking promiscuous embracing and kissing.

The society sent here for a deputy sheriff to attend to the matter, and he drove one young man out of town. The society afterwards frefused to pay for two days' services, and the minister offered the deputy sheriff \$5 for his labor. He refused the offer, however, saying that a society mean enough to refuse to pay him for his services when ordered by it, paid the minister too small a salary for him to lose any of it.

The Great Snow Blockade.

The Great Snow Blockade.

POBTLAND, Ore., January 26.—The blockade on the Union Pacific is again virtually raised. East-bound trains started from LaGrange yesterday afternoon. A snow plow will reach Baker City today, and four delayed trains will then start for Portland, and expect to get through on time. A "chinook" is blowing, and the snow is melting rapidly. Superintendent Johnson says the Union Pacific has no fear of landslides or washouts and barring snow-slides. No fear is felt of further interruption on the line. Owing to the wires beruption on the line. Owing to the wires being down there is no news from the blockad on the Southern Pacific.

A Bad Man Escapes

A Bad Man Escapes.

Quirman, Ga., January 26.— [Special.]—
Last night George W. West escaped from iail.
Acting Jailer J. E. Gornto left him outside of
the iron cage, and during the night he girlled a
hole through the thick brick wall by useing a
large iron bar that he wrenched from the jail
lock. He was charged with carrying concalled weapons, larceny from the house,
assault with attempt to rape and murder. He
is still at large.

A Death on Collins Street. A Death on Collins Street.

Myrtie O'Neal died on Collins street last evering, about 6 o'clock. She had been in feeble health for some weeks. Her death was caused by heart failure. She has wealthy relatives near Lexington, Kentucky, where she was born. The funeral will occur in this city today. Her death was a sad one. She asked for the services of a priest, which was granted her before her death. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GLADSTONE AND TALMAGE.

Interesting Talk Between the Liberal LIVERPOOL, January 26.-Dr. Talmage took

luncheon and spent the afternoon with Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden castle, today. Mr. Gladstone, at Hawarden castle, today. Mr. Gladstone had telegraphed the Brooklyn divine yesterday, "Pray come to Hawarden tomorrow." Dr. Talmage was received very cordially by the ex-premier, and the two gentlemen had a long talk on religious and political questions. Mr. Gladstone said: "Talk about questions of the day, there is but one question, and that is the gospel. It can and will correct everything needing correction. All men at the head of great movements are Christian men. During the many

rection. All men at the head of great movements are Christian men. During the many years I was in the cabinet, I was brought into association with sixty master-minds, and all but five of them were Christians. My only hope for the world is in bringing the human mind into contact with divine revelation."

Then placing his hand on Dr. Talmage's shoulder, are Gladstone warfuly eulogized the doctor's christian zeal and expressed his great gratification at the marvellous publicity given to his sermons, which are now distributed in all lands and read in all languages.

After luncheon the gentlemen linked arms and took a walk over Mr. Gladstone's vast estate, its proprietor commenting lovingly on his wonderful trees as though they were human beings. He then inquired eagerly if Americans paid proper attention to tree culture and was pleased to learn of the progress of arbori culture.

Dr. Talmage asked Mr. Gladstone if the cause of Irish home rule would be victorious. Mr. Gladstone brightened up and responded emphatically:

"Yea: when next election comes." He con-

Mr. Gladstone brightened up and responded emphatically:
"Yes; when next election comes." He continued: "It seems to be a dispensation of God that I should be engaged in the ibattle. At my time of life, I should be resting, I never had any option in these matters. I dislike contest, but when I reland, once the refuge of persocuted Englishmen, showed herself ready to adopt a righteons constitution and do her full duty, I hesitated not a moment to espouse her cause."

cause."

Concerning America, he said:

"No one outside of the United States is bound to love it more than I am." Pointing to numerous beautiful gifts from America he said:

"Everywhere I have practical expression of the tender thoughtfulness and kindness of the American people."

Towards evening, when bidding Dr. Talmage farewell, Mr. Gladstone pressed into his hands some books and pamphlets containing autographic inscriptions, and also a copy of his own Latin rendering of his favorite hymn, "Rock of Ages," and said:

"Give my highest regards to President Harrison, and express to Mr. Blaine my deepest sympathy with him on account of the loss of his beloved son."

A Split Among the Boulangists.

Paris, January 26.—The Rappel says that a split is threatened in the ranks of the Boulanger party. MM. Larrand and DeRoulede favor the adoption of an anti-Semetic policy, while Maquet and others oppose such a course and threaten to resign if their views are not approved. The committee will meet on Wednesday next to decide upon a policy.

Death of General Rodetzky. ODESSA, January 26.—General Rodetzky is dead. He was one of the heroes of Shipka pass, which was so gallantly held by the Russians against the Turks in 1879.

Dr. Peters Safe. LONDON, January 26.—The Post's Berlin correspondent says Major Wessman has telegraphed the government, confirming the report of the safety of Dr. Peters.

Large Fire in Belfast.

Belfast, January 26.—Gleudenning Macleleish's linen warehouse, in this city, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is £30,000. The King Is Better.

Lisbon, January 26.—The king is much better. A meeting was held at Oporto today to denounce England. The mayor presided.

A ROW AT A CHURCH. The Poles in Buffalo Dissatisfied with the Removal of Their Pastor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 26.—A disturbance took place at St. Adelbert's church today, which amounted nearly to a riot and bloodshed. The church members are Poles, removed by Bishop Ryan and transferred to Dunkirk, N. Y., and the Dunkirk priest, Father Pawler, brought here. The Poles re-pudiated Father Pawler, held indignation neetings, and last week sent a delegation to the pope bearing their indignation against the setting of upon them of a priest not of their nationality and whom they disliked. They even went so far as to lock up the church, which they claim as their own property, and to sack the school house and sacerdotal residences of all furniture and residences of all farniture and fittings and stored them in the church pending the pope's decision. Today Father Pawler attempted to hold divine service in the schoolhouse, not being able to obtain ingress to the church. A few of the Poles entered the house with him. Immediately an infuriated crowd gathered outside and ordered the Pawlerites ont. All came except three men, whereupon a large number of those outside rushed into the church and dragged two of them unceremoniously out. The other one went out of a back room door, and thinking he was going to be murdered, ran away.

Father Pawler then arrived at the conclusion that it would not be safe for him to attempt to go ahead with the devotions, so he left the scene of action escorted by a squad of patrolmen.

SUNDAY NIGHT SCENES.

The Services That Occur Behind the Bars Sabbath Evenings.

Sabbath Evenings.

The most orderly and law-abiding people in the city are to be found inside the cells at the station house.

Sunday evening, when the church bells ring, you can hear them, Bird-trainers feed a mocking bird on Irish potatoes to induce it to sing, but if you want a negro to sing give him liquor. That does the work. They are getting just about soler enough to feel pathetic, and melancholy enough to chant the most doleful measures.

measures.

The leader, who generally possesses a robe voice, begins to "line out de hime," and I by line they will sing:

"Show pity, Lord, oh, Lord forgive."

"Show pity, Lord, oh, Lord forgive."

This being a rather alow tune they soon get weary and the weird melody of a regular campmeeting song makes the echoes of the station house and passers by pause on the side walk in sore bewilderment. They wonder it some Christian missionary has wandered in among the policemen and is making conversions on a large scale.

Song after song is sung by strange choirs, made up of every variety of voices from the shrill soprano to the basso profundo. It sounds weird and uncanny, coming from the barred cells, but the participants seem to enjoy it most heartily.

Despite the sins and sorrows of these vagabonds there is something very touching in the way they crouch there in their cells and chant these songs, with the same fervor that they would if seated in their churches.

Thompson May Pull Through.

Thompson May Pull Through.

AUGUSTA, Ga., January 25.—[Special.]—
Dr. Wm. H. Doughty, Sr., returned from Midville this evening, and brings a more encouraging report of Councilman Thompson's condition. He says the ball did not touch the liver, and did not lacerate any important part of the bowels. If inflammation does not set in within the next thirty-six hours, he will be almost out of danger. Dr. Doughty, Jr., remained with Mr. Thompson. He will not be brought home for eight or ten days. Rumors of violence to Morrell are unfounded. He is safe and well. Thompson May Pull Through.

HIT HIM WITH A CUE. A ROW IN A MACON DRINKING

SALOON. John Sanford and Lewis Evans Have a Difficulty, and the Latter Is Badly Injured-Other Gossip from Macon.

Macon, Ga., January 26 .- [Special.] -- Lewis Evans's physician says Evans will not die Last night Evans and John Sanford had a difficulty in Sanford's barroom, on Colton avenue. It is alleged that Evans attempted to draw a pistol on Sanford, whereupon Sanford gave him a powerful blow on the top of the bead with a billiard cue. Last night it was apprehended that Evans might die from the effects of the blow. He was carried home and a physician summoned. Sanford was put in the barracks. He was released today, however, on the statement of Evan's physician that the wound would not prove fatal. The skull of Evans was not fractured, but only bent in from the effect of the blow.

A FAREWELL SERMON.

The Congregation Part with Their Rect or with Deep Regret.

Macon, Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—Today at Christ Episcopal church, Rev. J. R. Win-chester preached his farewell sermon as rector. He leaves on February 1st to take charge of a large church at Nashville. The scene today at Christ church was very impressive, and the final words of the much beloved rector were very effecting indeed. His congregation was deeply moved by the parting. Mr. Winchester has been rector quite a number of years and has greatly endeared himself to the entire community. He will vacate the rectory at once, but will reside a few days at his brother's, Dr. Win-chester, on Madison street, ere leaving for

Nashville.
Tomorrow is the day set for the hearing at Griffin, before Judge Boynton, of the injunction case of Upson county and the Macon and Birningham railroad. This case is not only interesting, but it has some very peculiar fea

Birmingham railroad. This case is not only interesting, but it has some very peculiar features. The hearing, on the mandamus, by legal appointment, was to have been had Thursday, January 9th, at Griffin, before Judge Boynton, but when the officers and attorneys of the road went to Griffin, Judge Boynton was not in the city, though it was fully expected that he would be there.

The history of the case is about this: The line of the survey of the Macon and Birmingham road does not go direct to Thomaston, but leaves that town about three miles to one side. The people of Thomaston went before the last legislature praying that the Macon and Birmingham company be forced to run its road through Thomaston. The legislature granted their prayer, but up to this time the Macon and Birmingham company have shown no disposition to obey the legislature's mandate, holding that it is unconstitutional, and proven it were in the follow the original survey. position to obey the legislature's mandate, holding that it is unconstitutional, and propose, if possible, to follow the original survey, which leaves Thomaston in the cold.

The Construction company of the road, wishing to go around Thomaston, called upon a gentleman for the right of way through his land.

Le refused to grant it. The company asked

the refused to grant it. The company asked him to select an assessor to fix the value of the land, so as to condemn it. This the land owner declined to do. The Construction company the through a lawyer, asked the ordinary to appoint arbitrators to assess the value of the land. The ordinary refused to do so upon the ground that the road by the act of the legislature was compelled to go to Thomaston, and the land indicated was not upon the Thomaston route. The company through He refused to grant it. The the Thomaston route. The company through their attorney, goes to Judge Hines of the middle circuit, to get a mandamus compelling middle circuit, to get a mandamus compelling the ordinary to appoint assessors, contending that the ordinary had no discretion in the matter. The ordinary holding the contrary, refused to obey the mandamus, and the case, as before stated, was set to be heard before Judge Boynton, on January 9th, but he was absent. Wherenpon, the people of Thomaston obtained an injunction from Judge Richard Clark, of Atlanta, to prevent the mandamus.

The hearing on this injunction was set for

Atlanta, to prevent the mandamus.

The hearing on this injunction was set for January 23d, before Judge Boynton, at Thomaston, but owing to the presure of business in the upper superior court, the hearing was again postponed until tomorrow, January 27th, 8:30, at before Judge Boynton at Griffin.

Messrs. J. G. Allen, M. H. Sandwich and J. A. Colton, of Thomaston, and Judge John I. Hall represent the ordinary.

Messrs. Gustin, Guerry & Hall, of Macon, represent the Macon and Birmingham road.

Badly Hurt.

Macon, Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—Last night while Charlie Brown, Henry Jackson and Ed. Tucker were going on Washington avenue, near Orange, drunk, Brown and Jackson picked up Tucker and threw him vio-lently over a fence. Tucker was badly in-jured, and it was at first feared his neck was broken. He rallied, however, and commenced At this writing it can't be told how seriously hurt he really is.

A Fight. Macon, Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—This morning a fight was reported at police head-quarters as having occurred last night in East Macon between Charlie Childers and J. Massey, which came near being very serious.
Childers drew his pistol and Massey a knife.
Childers was cut on the hand by Massey, but
before Childers could use his pistol spectators
interfered. The matter will be investigated at the recorder's court in the morning.

MACON, Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—This morning at half-past 4 o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded, caused by the burning of the store of Hamp Hawes on Hazel street. The firemen promptly responded and saved the building from total destruction. The rear part where the bar was located was badly gutted. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

General Gossip

Macon, Ga., January 28.—[Special.]—This week will not be quite as gay as the past two have been, but will contain some interesting events. The most prominent attractions are: Monte Cristo on Wednesday night at the academy of music; the great charity ball on Thursday night at the academy of music, for the benefit of the fund for the crection of a city hospital; J. K. Emmet on Friday night at the academy of music.

Members of the Macon bar leave tonight and in the merning for the supreme court. The Macon circuit will be taken up tomorrow it is expected. Among the leading cases are the Shepherd Life Insurance, Tom Woolfolk's and the Kent hearing. Perhaps Desson & Bartlett have as many cases at this hearing as any firm in Macon. They have twelve cases set, and all are very important.

A Reported Boycott.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—
A drummer, who has just come in from the interior of the state, states that the merchants interior of the state, states that the merchants of several counties are nonplussed by an alliance boycott. The alliance, in its opposition to middle men, notified the merchants in Washington, Emanuel, Johnson, and adjoining counties, that if purchases continued to be made through drummers, the farmers would boycott the merchants so offending.

New spirits of turpentine is expected here within ten days. The receipts this year will be the earliest on record, and the coming season promises to be, by far, the largest in Georgia's history.

Surprising the Sports.

Savannah, January 26.—[Special.]—Policeman Pat Russell tried to surround a crowd negroes who were gambling on the banks of the Ogeechee canal this afternoon. The negroes broke and ran. Russell fired at them. His first bullet cut in two a spoke in one of Ed. Gleason's livery carriages. The horses were frightened and ran away, and Ivey could not control them. The policeman kept on firing at the gamblers, and a great mob started in pursuit, but all escaped.

Asylum Supprises decreases.

Asylum Supprintendents Consulting Asylum Supprintendents Consulting.

MILLEGGEVILLE, Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—Dr. Murphy, of Morganton, N. C., superintendent of the state lunatic asylum of North Carolina, is spending a few days with Dr. T. O. Powell, of the asylum here, exchanging views as to the best methods of carrying on the work to which they are given. Dr. Murphy is a pleasant gentleman and the conference between him and the able corps of physicians of Georgia's asylum will result in good to both. NEGRO GAMBLERS MAD

And They Threaten to Lynch a Man WI

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., January 26.—
[Special.]—Suppressed rumors have been affoat for the last two days, regarding a threatened lynching bee among several negroes at this place. As the tale is told, white men had nothing to do with threatening disturbance, and had it occurred, according to the proand had it occurred, according to the programme, it would have been negro versus negro. The trouble seems to have sprung from some case in court. A young negro named John was an important witness against several other negroes on the charge of playing and betting on cards. It wason the testimony of this negro that the grand jury obtained true bills, and on his testimony conviction was expected. The cases were to be called next week. It is stated, and a thorough investigation but confirms the report, that several negroes went to John's house on Wednesday night for the express purpose of "sousing him in the bottom of Oconee fiver," but the negro had been informed of their intention and had skipped. In an investigation among the negroes, your correspondent found them nontalkative, and it was impossible to get anything from them, but from other sources enough was gotten to justify the statement that John's skip probably saved him from rough treatment at the hands of his enemies. A petition to the ordinary to call another A petition to the ordinary to call another election on the liquor question has been circulating here during the week, and it is said that nearly enough names have been obtained to call the election. It is understood that the election will be held in April, if at all.

A HANDSOME OLD MAM.

He Cuts Out His Son with the Belle of Lunesville. Pa., January 26.—"General"
George C. Slicer, aged fifty-four, is known as the handsomest man in the North Branch lumber region. He is called general on account of his imposing military appearance, although he is merely a chopper in the lumber woods. His son William is proprietor of the principal store in the village, and is worth several thousand dollars. Aaron Switzer is another prominent citizen of Linesville. His daughter, Anna, is the belle of the village, and she and young William Sheer were to be married next month. She is eighteen years old. During the Christmas holidays William's handsome father came to Linesville to spend a few days with his son. He was introduced to Miss Switzer. He remained in Linesville two weeks, and he and his prospective daughter-in-law were much together. Last Monday he came to Linesville again. On Tuesday morning he went away. Miss Switzer went away the same day. Tuesday night she sent word to William Slicer from Dunkirk that she had run away with and married his father, as she had fallen in love with him at first sight. The eloping girl will have \$10.000 when she is of age. General Slicer Lumber Region. him at first sight. The eloping girl will have \$10,000 when she is of age. General Slicer never earned more than thirty-five dollars a month in his life, and hasn't a dollar.

AN ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

Prisoners Pried Up Planks of the Floor of a Jail.

a Jail.

CARNESVILLE. Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—
Joseph H. Jones, familiarly known here as "Grandpa Jones," died Thursday morning at 3:30 o'clock. He was in his ninety-seventh year and died of old age. He was a good citzen, a kind father and a devout Christian, and leaves not an enemy on earth.

Thursday when Jim McConnell, son of the sheriff, went to the jail to give the prisoners their dinner, three of them made a break for liberty. They had pried up a plank out of the floor and put it in between the iron door and the wall and strained it so as to crawl out over the top of it, and went to the lower door and rushed by him when he opened it to give them their dinner. Those who got out are John W. Kesler, Will Teasley and Henry Kedly, colored. The citizens turned out and recaptured them in a little while, and put them back'in jail.

recaptured them in a little while, and put them back'in jail.

T. K. Armour, B. W. Moulder and J. H. Wyly were tried here yesterday for burglarizing T. H. Hathcock's store at Bold Spring, Satur-day night, and were discharged. SOCIAL EVENTS.

CALHOUN, Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—The "U. and D." literary society held its regular semi-monthly meeting Friday evening at Captain W. M. Dyer's beautiful residence on College avenue. The following programme was rendered: "Mem-The following programme was rendered: "Membranous Croup"—a recitation, by Miss Mattle Boyd. "She Went Home"—reading, by Everhart Jones. Song—by Miss Charlle Reeve. "The Death of Jefferson Davis"—a speech by Mr, J. H. Davenport. "Live, My Love, O, Live"—song by J. C. Fain, Jr. Mr. Fain, by his magnetic and tuneful voice, held the audience enraptured. Muslc—harp and plano, by John M. Harkins and Miss Bessie Fain. Mr. James A. Ha'l, the literary critica first reading, his criticism of the procritic, after reading his criticism of the prouded with an speech, relative to the society—its present flour-ishing condition, and its more prosperous-looking

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., January 25.—[Special.]—An elegant reception was given at the residence of Mr. T. J. Fairfield, on Wednesday night, in honor of Miss Fletah Launcy, of Savannah. A selected party of ladies and gentlemen filled the pretty parlors and a pleasant evening was spent. At 10 o'clock refreshments were served and the differ-ent courses were royally enjoyed. It was 12 o'clock before the party left for their homes, and long will

before the party left for their homes, and long will the pleasing recollections of the evening linger with the delighted guests.

The old folks' concert, on Friday evening, at the opera house, for the benefit of the ladies' society of the Episcopal church, was a decided success. About fifty young gentlemen and ladies, boys and girls, assisted by several little tots, made up the cast. The programme was filled with interesting recitations, songs, etc. The tableaux was a beauty, while the corn-shucking minstrel, by about twenty lads, was as good as the average minstrels. Altogether, the entertainment was a success and may be repeated. success and may be repeated.

Mr. Thomas Hall gave a reception to the young ladies and gentlemen of the S. A. E. fraternity at the home of Dr. W. H. Hall, on Friday evening About a dozen couples were in attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent. The fraternities here are very popular and the membership is continually increasing.

Why Does the Earth Quake?

The earthquake theory which seems most probable, and the one which has the most adherents, is the one which tells us that the "quake" is caused by an effort of internal heat to make its escape through a weak part of the surrounding earth-crust. How thick the earth's crust is would be a hard matter to find out for a certainty. The ferman government is now at work upon a shaft German government is now at work upon a shaft (if it has not been recently abandoned), near Schladebach, with the object especially of obtaining trustworthy data concerning the rate of increase in the earth's temperature as it nears the interior. The last statement the writer read concerning this

The last statement the writer read concerning this shaft said that it was at that time 1,322 metres in depth. The temperature was about 48 degrees centigrade, equal to about 120 Fahrenheit. If it increases uniformly as the depth increases, as it has heretofore, the boiling point of water will be reached at about 3,000 metres (providing the shaft could be sunk to that depth), which is equal to about two miles.

At this rate of increase the point at which platinum melts would be found to be at a depth of 45 miles.

platinum melts would be found to be at a depth of 45 miles.

According to these figures the earth's crust cannot be more than one-nintieth of its radius.

Professor Nemcomb, connected with the naval observatory at Washington, said at the time of the August earthquake in 1884: "The only common-sense explanation of an earthquake, to my mind, is that down in the bowels of the earth, say from 20 to 100 miles beneath the surface, there is fluid matter, bolling at a white heat, which, as it gradually becomes cooled, contracts, leaving a space between it and the solid parts, and the heavy weight of the earth above the vacant place causes the earth to sink, then you have cant place causes the earth to sink, then you have your earthquake."

Advice to a Fat Politician.

From Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper.

Mr. Cleveland should remember the old saying that there are three classes with whom no one can afford to quarrel. First, the preacher, because he addresses a congregation, while his opponent may speak only to the few ashe meets them; secondly, a newspaper, because it goes out and reaches the multitude, and thirdly; a woman, because she is bound to have the last word any way.

STARVING TO DEATH.

A STARTLING AMOUNT OF DESTITU TION INSOUTH DAKOTA.

Destitution Is Prevalent-Story of an Eye Witness of Some of the Suffering-Aid Needed at Once.

CHICAGO, Ill., January 26.-A reporter returned from the northwest, brings with him a tale of terrible suffering and destitution in nineteen counties of South Dakota, gathered from persons who have but recently been eye-witnesses of what they so graphically describe. The stricken area includes the following coun-ties: McPherson, Campbell, Walworth, Edmunds, Potter, part of Brown, Spink, Hyde, Hand, Beadle, Clark, Kingsbury, Miner, Davidson, Sanborn, Gerald, Falk, Hughes and

E. E. Paxton, a well-to-do business Shabbona, DeKalb county, this state, who has spent some days in the afflicted districts, says:
"However hard land sharks and other interested parties may try to keep the state of things from the people of this coun-try, they cannot be long successful. The suc-

try, they cannot be long successful. The successful failures of fonr years' crops has reduced those even formerly well-to-do to a condition of the sorest distress. Many thousands of families are entirely without means of any kind. They lack the wherewithal to purchase the necessaries of life for ready cash; while the ominous placard confronts them in every store where they once had credit: 'No trust given; goods sold for cash only.''

Mr. Paxson describes the condition of the people in Kingsbury and Miner counties as simply hear#rending. In the latter county they have no flour, the staple of life being a badly ground corn-meal, and there is a deplorable in sufficiency of that. Every farm is mortgaged in many cases for more than a sale under present prices would realize. Most of the stock has been levied on and sold by the sheriff at public auction, the ridiculously low prices obtained being eloquent, not only of the startling conlie auction the ridiculously low prices obtained being eloquent, not only of the startling con-dition of the cattle, but the scarcity of means in the community—cows fetching as low as five dollars apiece, horses eight dollars and ten dollars, whilst sheep and pigs are simple unsal-able, there being nothing to feed them with. One man had a few miserable chickens left of One man had a few miserable chickens left of what two years ago was a well-stocked farm. The women and children bear evidences of the hardships they have undergone in their pinched and meagre faces. In many instances they are quite unprovided with clothing with which to withstand the rigors of winter, what they now have being in a ragged and wornant condition.

out condition.

"At one place," said Mr. Paxton, "I saw
"At the place," said Mr. Paxton, "I saw two children walking, with their feet wrapped in pieces of old blanket, through the snow. They told me they had had no shoes for many months. I lifted the youngest up—a girl of seven or eight years—she was little better than a skeletor?

"Are the railroads doing anything to help "Are the railroads doing anything to help the people?"
"The railroads are naturally doing all they can to keep people in the country. They live in hopes that a good season will set many on their feet again, They have done much to alleviate the sufferings of the people from the extreme cold by the gratuitious distribution of coal where it has been most needed. In many instances the banks also have foreborne to forclose mortgages out of sheer pity."
"What is most needed, Mr. Paxton?" was next asked.

"What is most needed, Mr. Paxon?" was next asked.

"Flour, especially in Kingsbury and Miner counties, and clothing for the women and children. Provisions of any kind, just now, would be a God-send to thousands who are in a semistarving condition. Unless relief is given with a liberal hand this winter in South Dakota, you will hear of many deaths from absolute starvation, and the reports will undoubtedly have foundation in fact."

Mr. Paxton exhibited a map which he said

undoubtedly have foundation in fact."

Mr. Paxton exhibited a map which he said had been marked by the governor, showing the area over which the destitution extended. It included all the counties above named.

Mrs. A. C. Cleveland, of Esmond, South Dakota, confirms Mr. Paxton's story of the widespread destitution prevailing. This lady is now in Minneapolis, where she is making heroic efforts in behalf of the sufferers. She says flour is very badly needed, and will try and induce the Minneapolis millers to donate at least a carload. at least a carload.

ASHAMED TO ASK.

The Peculiar Remarks Made by Whisky Drinkers.

From the Louisville Times. Did you ever notice it—that nine out of every ten men who drink whisky are, to a certain extent, ashamed to ask for it? Hour after hour, by day or by night, the procession is going into or coming from the saloen. There is the young boy just "getting onto the gaits," the old stager, the gay and the sorrowful, the rich and poor, but every one seems to feel a certain indefinable shame when he cake the year behind the counter for which asks the man behind the counter for whisky. They call it by everything but its proper name.

roper name.

A few days since a reporter for the Times had an excellent opportunity for observing this peculiarity. He was sitting at a table in a well-known cafe, waiting for a friend and reading a paper to kill time. By and by the editorials, news items and advertisements ceased to interest him, and, for want of something better to occupy his attention, he fell to noting the actions of the different people who came in for drinks. The first who attracted his attention was evidently a Mainwho came in for drinks. The first who attracted his attention was evidently a Mainstreet merchant. He was well dressed, wore his coat closely and tightly buttoned about him, and his head was thrown back with an air of professional self-importance. With a stiff nod to the barkeeper, he began, in a loud voice, which ended in an unintelligible whisper: "Give me a little out o' th——." But the saloon man had had a long experience, and he knew that the old gentleman's apparently meaningless sentence was his way of asking for whisky. So he set out the bottle, and, as the fiery liquor gurgled down his throat the customer threw out fifteen cents, smiled beamingly, and with a bow went out.

tle, and, as the fiery liquor gurgled down his throat the customer threw out fifteen cents, smiled beamingly, and with a bow went out.

The next was a boy—one of these young fellows who are just starting out, and who fancy that they need a stiff drink to give them the necessary courage to take any unusual or important step. His face was smooth as a girl's, and his cheek became diushed as he looked somewhat guiltily into the barkeeper's face and said shakily: "I'nthat feeling very well today. Have you got any good whisky?" The last sentence was in a lower tone than the first, and then he added half apologetically as the saloomist reached for the bottle, "I don't often drink this, but I'm not feeling well today." He poured out about two fingers, drank it, made a wry face at the bad taste it produced in this mouth, swallowed the accompanying glass of water and left, feeling like a man.

A moment later and in came a man dressed rather flashily and with a lordly swagger peculiar to the sporting class. "Um-me," was all he said, pointing to the bottle, and the barkeeper knew what he wanted.

"What'll youall have?" blustered a dissipated fellow who came in at this moment. "Well, give them what they want, and then," in a tone just loud enough for the bartender's ears, "gim' me some of the old stuff."

They went out and in came the young man with his hat on the back of his head and an occasional red spot in the whites of his eyes. He was drunk and he was tough. In a loud voice he asked for "a whoosky." While the fluid was being set out he looked idotically about.

"A little something to warm a man up," reid a siglix looking clerically dressed and constitutions of the spot and the was tough. In a loud voice he asked for "a whoosky." While the fluid was being set out he looked idotically about.

roice he asked for "a whoosky." I had all fluid was being set out he looked idotically about.

"A little something to warm a man up," said a jolly-looking, clerically-dressed old gentleman as he rubbed his hands together. Another wanted "coffin varnish," others "cramp discourager," "a pony," "a shooter," "best yer got," "skyrocket," "old flag," "snake ile," "straight," "um-me, an' a sugar," and so on with a wonderful variety of names. But in every instance out came the same old bottle labeled "old Kentacky," and as the customers raised no objection, it is presumed they got what they went after. Just as the reporter's friend called for him an old man in tattered gar, ments entered, threw a dime on the counter and in a sneaking manner threw a small bottle beside it. "Fill this up," he said, without specifying what he wanted, and the barkeeper put in whisky. He must have filled the order rightly, for the man shyly slipped the bottle into his inside pocket and went out without a word. Glancing at his retreating form the reporter saw that his coat collar was turned up to conceal the fact that he wore no shirt and his well-ventilated old shoes were not mates.

BOB INGERSOLL.

He Takes as His Theme the Crimes Against ALBANY, N. Y., January 26.-Before ninth annual convention of the State Bar association Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll delivered an address upon the subject, "Crimes Against Criminals," in which, at the outset he demonstrated that punishment by torture and death had failed to abate crime. The following were among Mr. Ingersoll's utter-

ances:

Degradation has been thoroughly tried, with its mainings and brandings, and the result was that those who inflicted the punishment became as degraded as their victims.

Crimes were committed to punish crimes, and crimes were committed to prevent crimes. It is safe to say that governments have committed far more crimes than they have prevented

Is it not possible, is it not probable, is it not true that the actions of all men are determined by countless causes over which they have no

Is it not possible, is it not probable, is it not true that the actions of all men are determined by countless causes over which they have no positive control? * * *

Each man in some degree bears burdens imposed by ancestors. We know that disease of flesh and blood are transmitted—that the child is the heir of physical deformity. Are diseases of the brain, are deformities of the soul, of the mind, also transmitted? * *

I am perfectly satisfied that there are millions of people incapable of committing certain crimes, and it may be true that there are millions of others incapable of practicing certain virtues. We do not blame a man because he is not a sculptor, a poet, a painter or a tain virtues. We do not biame a man occurse he is not a sculptor, a poet, a painter or a statesman. We say he has not the genius. Are we certain that it does not require genius to be good? * * * * Who has the mental balance with which to weigh the forces of heredity, of want, of temptation? * * * We know that there are deformed bodies.

ment, and will degrade the government that procures the infliction.

Torture, the trouble with this is that it hardens and degrades to the last degree the ministers of the law. Those who are not affected by the agonies of the bad will, in a little time, care nothing for the sufferings of the good.

Is there any remedy? Can anything be done for the reformation of the criminal? He there we have the suffering suffering the process.

should be treated with kindness. Every right should be given him, consistent with the safety of society. He should neither be degraded nor robbed. The state should set the highest and noblest example. The powerful should never be cruel, and in the breast of the supreme there should be no desire for re-Why should the state take without compen-

Why should the state take without compensation the labor of these men; and why should they, after having been imprisoned for years, be turned out without the means of support? Would it not be far better, far more economical, to pay these men for their labor, to lay aside their earnings from day to day, from month to month, and from year to year—to put this money at interest, so that when the convict is released, after five years of imprisonment, he will have seyfive years of imprisonment, he will have sev-eral hundred dollars of his own-not merely eral hundred dollars of his own—not merely money enough to pay his way back to the place from which he was sent, but enough to make it possible for him to commence business on his own account, enough to keep the wolf of crime from the door of his heart?

of crime from the door of his heart? * * *

There are, however, men who pursue crime as a vocation, as a profession—men who have been convicted again and again—and who still persist in using the liberty of intervals to prey upon the rights of others. What shall be done with these men and women? Put 1,000 hardened thieves on an island—compel them to produce what they eat and use—and I am almost certain that a large majority would be opposed to theft. Those who worked would not permit those who did not to steal the result of their labor. In other words, self-preservation would In other words, self-preservation would

labor. In other words, self-preservation would be the dominant idea, and these men would instantly look upon the idlers as the enemies of their society.

Such a community would be self-supporting. Let women of the same class be put by themselves. Keep the sexes absolutely apart. Those who are beyond the power of reformaon should not have the liberty to reproduce themselves. Those who cannot be reached by kindness—by justice—those who under no circumstances justice—those who under no circumstances are willing to do their share, should be separated. They should dwell apart, and dying

The death penalty inflicted by the government is a perpetual excuse for mobs.

The greatest danger in a republic is a mob. and as long as states inflict the penalty of death, mobs will follow the example. If the state does not consider life sacred, the mo with ready rope, will strangle the suspected. The mob will say: "The only difference is in the trial; the state does the same—we know the man is guilty: why should time be wasted in technicalities?" In other words, why may

no technicalities?" In other words, why may not the mob do quickly that which the state does slowly? • • • If we are to change the conduct of men we must change their conditions. Extreme poverty and crime go hand in hand. It would be well, as it seems to me, for the legislature to fix the amount of land that a private citizen may own they will not be subject to be be well, as it seems to me, for the legislature to fix the amount of land that a private citizen may own, that will not be subject to be taken for the use of which I am about to speak. The amount to be thus held will depend upon many local circumstances, to be decided by each state for itself. Let me suppose that the amount of land that may be held for a farmer for cultivation has been fixed at 160 acres—and suppese that A has several thousand acres. B wishes to buy 160 acres or less of this land for the purpose of making himself a home. A refuses to sell. Now, I believe that the law should be so that B can invoke this right of eminent domain and file his petition, have the case brought before a jury or before commissioners, who shall hear the evidence and determine the value, and on the payment of the amount the land shall belong to B.

Tenements and flats and rented land are, in my judgment, the enemies of civilization. They make the rich richer and the poor poorer. They put a few in palaees, but they put many in prisons. Ignorance, filth and poverty are the missionaries of crime. As long as dishonorable success outranks honest effort—as long as society bows and etinges before the great thieves, there will be fittle ones enough to fill the jails.

What Prohibition Means.

What Prohibition Means. From the Sac City Sun.

Total abstinence is a moral question. It is not reached, nor attempted to be reached, by legal enactment. A proper prohibitory law is intended to prohibit the indiscriminate sale of intoxicating liquors by irresponsible and dis-reputable parties who care nothing for the effects produced, and who use every means to increase its consumption. Intoxicants are

effects produced, and who use every means to increase its consumption. Intoxicants are either beverages like tea or coffee, or medicines like opium and arsenic, and their sale and use should be under the same general regulations. A prohibitory law entails no penalty for the use of wine upon the table, nor for the administration of alcohol upon the prescription of a physician. The moralist may regret the former, and the physicians may differ as to the wisdom of the latter, but the law has nothing to do with them.

But it is not the opponents of prohibition alone who misapprehend its scope and character. Many good temperance men would carry the law to an extreme, and provide an unwarranted and unwise interference with the customs of the people, as well as their rights. The best thing for the friends of our prohibitory law is to keep clearly before the people the intent and meaning of it—that it is to decrease as far as possible the evils attending the use of liquer, to place its sale in the hands of responsible and respectable parties, and to act as an assistant educator in leading men away from the use of strong drinks and into the paths of sobriety. Once the people clearly see this, there will be no danger of its repeal.

Washisoton, Ga., January 26.—[Special.]—

Washington is prosperous and booming with new enterprises. The year will undoubtedly witness a cotton conpress to pack the next cotton crop. Pope and Rucker express their intention to build it, but others will take a hand. The manufacturers of the town will grow up around the depot, and already there is increased demand for property there.

HELP WANTED-MALES.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS and instructions to get government position sent for 25c. Bureau of information. Hamilton, WANTED-A PRINCIPAL FOR THE SCHOOL at Mableton Ga to be less the school W at Mableton. Ga., to begin first Monday in February. School pays from \$60 to \$100 per month. An examination of applicants will be held at Mableton on Saturday, January 25th. Ad-dress T. J. Moss, secretary, or J. N. Barber, chair-man. TWO PROFESSIONAL CANVASSERS AT 381

outh Broad street, to sell two of the cations of the world. WANTED—THREE BLACKSMITHS; ONLY experienced men need apply. Blount & Bell, East Point, Ga. jan 23-3t

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT AND VEGETABLE W hotel cook that can come well recommended. State experience and amount of salary expected, at once. Artesian House, Albany, Ga. 2t WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO visit some of our best citizens, leading manufacturers, on a subject of importance to them and of profit to him. Give name and address "E.," box-176.

WANTED—A MAN OF GOOD BUSINESS ability to establish a branch for a reliable business house, must come well recomended and able to give cash security. To the right man a fine position and good salary. Address S., Constitution office.

WANTED-SALESMAN AT \$75 PER MONTH, salary and expenses, to sell a line of silverwashed—Salesman AT 5/5 FER MONTH.

Salary and expenses, to sell a line of silverplated ware, watches, etc., by sample only; horse
and team furnished free. Write at once for full
particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co.. Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE. WANTED—INTELLIGENT LADY OF BUSI-W ness tact for office position. To the right party a permanent position and good salary guar-anteed. Address A., care Constitution office.

Jan23-7t

WISH TO EMPLOY A FEW LADLES ON salary to take charge of my business at their homes. Light, very fascinating and healthful. Wagers \$10 per week. Reference given. Good pay for part time. Address with stamp, Mrs. Marion Walker, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED-A SOBER, COMPETENT MAN AS W gardener; must understand care of green-house, small flowers and vegetable garden; good wages, board and lodging. Address immediately Mrs. G. W. Kidder, Wilmington, N. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALES

COLLEGE GRADUATE WITH TWELVE vears' experience in general business wants A years' experience in general business want position of any kind. Is expert road and city sales man, collector, and office man. Can fill any posi-tion. Best city references. Small salary. Hen-dricks, Constitution. BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, RELIABLE D. E. bookkeeper, with undoubted reference is open to engagement; views moderate. Address E. F., care Constitution. WATCHMAKER-A PRACTICAL MAN FROM the north wishes a situation

he north wishes a situation. Addresseyer, Gainesville, Ga. AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER, WHO HAS worked for fine merchant tailoring trade, de-sires a position for the spring season. Address H. P. H., 1111 Main St., Lynchburg, Va. jan 24-6t WANTED-SITUATION AS A CLERK IN A book and stationery store or clerk in an office. Andrew Miller, 86 Ivy st. 3t

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES CITUATION WANTED—TO TEACH IN PRI-S vate family; will give instructions in music and drawing, or assist in the housekeeping if de-sired. References exchanged. Address Miss L. R., care Constitution.

A LADY WANTS A SITUATION AS GOVERN-ess or housekeeper; can give the best of references; does not object to the country. Ad-dress M. B., 83 Marietta street. wed and sun dress M. B., 83 Marietta street. wed and sun

A DRESSMAKER OF EXPERIENCE WOULD

like to make engagement with a merchant
who owns large dry goods store, with extensive
custom, to carry on dressmaking for him during
the present year. References strictly exchanged.
For terms, address Dressmaker, 1325 F. St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

WAYTED—A LADY HIGHLY EDUCATED,
with large experience as a teacher and governess desires such with large experience as a teacher and governess, desires such a position in a private family. She is also prepared to take charge of the house-keeping if required. Address Mrs. W., P. O. Box 244, Augusta, Ga.

WANTED-AGENTS. MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!—A STEEL PIC ture 20x24 inches; agents wanted; one hundred subjects; sample 10c; stamps taken, and terms to agents sent return mail. Order at once. Success for all. Order sample and terms immediately. Address Steel Print Co., 17 E. Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md, fri mon wed WANTED AGENTS-LOCAL AND SPECIAL

Walley Adel Nis-Dollar And Stratage Withroughout the south, for the Commercial Union [Life Insurance company of New York. A regular company, writes the cheapest, simplest and best policy obtainable. A rare opportunity for live agents. Address, with references, N. F. Thompson, manager southern department, or S. Frank Warren, state agent, 32 and 34 North Broad street. Atlanta, 6a. sun mon tue street, Atlanta, Ga. sun mon tue ADY AGENTS COINING MONEY-WONDER

oof free. Address Little & Co., 216 Clark street, icago, Ill. GENTS—WANTED ON SALARY, \$75 PER Amonth and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in ad-vance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silver-ware Co., Boston, Mass.

FANCY POULT RY, PETSTOCK WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, \$4, TO 87 A TRIO.
White leghorns, \$3 a trio. Eggs for hatching \$2 per 13, express paid, purity guaranteed.
Henry C. Kuhm, Atlanta, Ga. 2t

L'AST TENNESSEE, VA.,& GA. RAILWAY Georgia Division. — Condensed Schedule in Effect November 24, 1886. BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK. SOUTH BOUND.

		DA	LLL		. 1	MI	LX	
Leave Atlanta								
Arrive Macon								
Leave Macon	4	15	a	m	3	15	p	m
Arrive Jesup	9	50	3	m	8	05	p	m
Arrive Brunswick	11	50	a	m	10	00	p	m
Arrive Savannah	12	14	p	m	11	53	p	m
Arrive Wayeross	11	50	a	m	9	30	P	m
Arrive Jacks'nvlle	2	10	p	m	11	45	P	m
NORTH B						70		
Leave Jacks'nvile	17	00	a	m	8	15	D	m
Leave Savannah	7	09	2	m	3	40	n	m
Leave Jesup Leave Brunswick	10	40	a	m	1	20	a	m
Leave Brunswick	8	15	a	m	11	00	P	m
Arrive Macon	4	45	P	m	7	10	a	m
Arrive Atlanta	7	30	p	m	10	30	a	m
JELLATLANTA TO	CINC	IN	NA	TI.			7	
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rrive Memphis	€	30	a	m	6	25	p	m
eave Atlanta	2	00	P	m	7	40	p	m
rrive Rome	4	45	P	m	10	50	P	m
rrive Dalton	6	00	p	m	12	07	ng	ht
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rrive Knoxville 1 10 p	m 3	40	a	m	10	30	2	m
rrive Bristol 5 30 p	m 7	40	2	m	9	00	p	m
eave Roanoke 11 45 p	m 2	00	P	m	2	00	P	m
eave Lynchburg 5 15 a	m 4	00	D	m	4	00	P	m
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 Leave Cochran.
 4 45 p m 6 60 a m

 Arrive Haw'sville
 5 30 p m 6 50 a m

 Leave Hawk'sville
 2 10 p m 4 30 a m

 Arrive Cochran.
 2 65 p m 6 15 a m

MONEY WANTED WANTED-TO BORROW FOR A TERM O

years, at a reasonable rate of interestaluable farm property in Cobb county, return it in installments. Address ter Dairy," care Constitution office. ONEY WANTED — \$50,000 ON GILT-RDG real estate in Troup county. If you are costs ith 8 per cent net, I can satisfy you as to security, ddress J. H. Pitman, LaGrange, Ga.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—AN INTERESTING a long-established, prosperous business as all for \$12,000. Address Box 210, Postoffice.

MONEY TO LOAN. PEAL ESTATE LOANS PROMPTLY REAL ESTATE LOANS PROMPTLY REAL STATES. Francis Fontaine, as largetta street.

ONEY TO LOAN. - SOUTHERN Building and Loan Association, over ew bank. Call for pamphlet. MONEY TO LEND AT LOWEST RATES OF city or farm lands in adjoining counties to or short time or by installment city or farm lands in adjoining count thort time or by installment to suit ney here, so no delay. S Barnett, 151,

MISCELLA NEOUS.

OTOCK FOR SALE.

Brosius Moter Sewing Machine Co.
At 85 cents.
Address P. O. Box 10.

PERSONAL,

GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, IN Dearborn street, Chicago; advice free; a ' experience; business quietly and lepaly

To WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—NOTICE IS hereby given that the undersigned has the day filed an application to the March term of the superior court for Fulton county, to be relieved all legal disabilities imposed upon him by the granting of a total divorce to Mrs. Jennie Joya, from the undersigned by said court, on the limit day of April, 1889. This December 37, 1889.

CHARLES M. JOYCE

MACHINERY FOR SALE

OR SALE-SECOND-HAND MACHINERY

1-8-Horse Power Portable Engine and Bell Skids.

—14-Horse Power "Aultman" Engine and Boiler on Wheels.

1—40-Horse Power Return Turbular Steel Boiler.

1 Goodell & Waters 24-inch Plainer and

1 Goodell & Waters 24-inch Plainer and Matcher. 1 Seroll Saw. 3 Double Cylinder Double Drum Hoisting En-gines. All the above are in good order. Write to R. H. Richards, Jr., 59 South Broad street, Atlant.

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE,

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—\$2,100, EDGE.
Twood 3½ acres, with house, rents for \$1 amonth, 735 feet street front. H. A. Ruhm,
Peachtree street, Atlanta. Atlanta Real Estate Exchange, No. 5 South

NUMBER OF BARGAINS HAVE BEEN listed with us during the past week, some of ich we will call attention to below.

ACRES ON FAIR ST., LAYS WELL IN THE in of improvements, and will pay to subdivide. \$5,000. ACRES ON ASHBY ST., INSIDE CITY imits, with 3-room cottage; a good invest-ment. \$2,500.

60 ACRES, CLOSE TO PEACHTREE PARK. 30 acres of original growth timber. \$1,200. 25 ACRES ON GREEN'S FERRY ROAD, NEAR power. \$1,200.

(RIST-MILL AND COTTON-GIN RUN BY water-power, 10 acres of land, near railway and Atlanta. \$1,000.

33 ACRES, ALL UNDER CULTIVATION, 24 miles from city. \$75 per acre. BOULEVARD, 100X190; LAYS WELL, AND will repay investment. \$1,300. WEST PEACHTREE, 200X400; BEAUTIFUL grove and natural grade. \$9,000.

AVANNAH ST., TWO FOUR-ROOM HOUSES, DECATUR ST., 4 SMALL STORE BUILDINGS

HIGHTOWER ST., NEW 5-ROOM HOUSE, AST ELLIS ST., NICE 5-ROOM HOUSE; water and gas; lot 50x150 to alley. \$3,300. WEST HARRIS ST., NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE, all modern conveniences. \$3,000. UCKIE ST., 7-ROOM HOUSE, STABLE, ETC., lot 611/2x150. Close to center of city. \$5,000.

GORDON ST., WEST END, WITHIN 2 BLOCKS of street cars, 170x200 to alley. \$1,600. WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE LIST OF PROP-erty in all parts of the city. Atlanta Real erty in all parts of the city. Atlante Exchange, 5 South Pryor st

LADIES COLUMN.

HAVE MOVED FROM BROAD STREET INTO my new factory at 102 Wheat street, and as better equipped to manufacture superior goods than ever before. All work strictly by hand, guaranteed. Call and see me before placing your order. Telephone 161. J. M. Smith, 102 Wheat street, Atlanta, Ga.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED; also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietts street. BOARDERS WANTED. ESTRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD, AND IN the most convenient location in the city as The E. Hunter street.

ROOMS FOR COUPLES OR GENTLEMEN, single room for lady, with first-class board, at 86 Ivy street.

DOARD AT THE FLORIDA HOUSE, NO. 58 N.
Forsyth street. Terms, five to eight dollars
per week. Transfents, dollar and dollar and a jan251 w

WANTED—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT AND day boarders. Convenient location; clean, sewly furnished front rooms. Terms reasonable. apply at No. 12 Wheat street. jan23-7t OARD, BY DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. TERMS reasonable. No. 100 Walton street. 1wk PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT The best accommodations,

BOARD WANTED. DOARD WANTED BY TWO LADY TEACHERS in a private family, on or between Whitehal and Washington. Address Mrs. W. 69 Windsor treet.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS FOR SALE-WELL-bred and six months old. Address box 200, Atlanta, Ga. sun mon WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED-BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS
to buy my lime, every barrel is guaranted equal
to the best. Plastering hair, eement, plaster, etc.
Prices as low as any other dealer. Sole manufacturer of the "Hill Pit" inside blinds. J. C. Kimball, Telephone 791, 9 North Broad street.
ian 19—diw jan 19-diw

VISITORS TO THE CITY ARE INVITED TO call at McNeal's wall paper house, 141 White-hall street, and get his prices. FOR RENT-MISCELLANEOUS FOR RENT-STORE NO. 43 PEACHTREE ST.
Possession given at once. Apply to Peny
Chisholm, revenue office.

NEW PIRE-PROOF SAFE, COMBINATION lock, at a bargain. Lowry & Eckford Hardware Company, 34 Peachtree. WOLFS AUCTION HOUSE. THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK OF clothing will be sold at any price for the next od days. Hundreds of dressers, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, bedsprings, carpets at your own price.

LOOK FOR THE BARGAINS.

We want any amount of Office and Household
Furniture for the Cash or on Storage.

We make liberal advances on Storage of Merchandise, Furniture and other valuables.
Remember H. Wolfe, City Auctioneer, 98 Whitshall street.

FOR SALE HORSES, CARRIAGES MATCHED HORSES FOR SALE-1 HAVE three pairs of fine, well-matched horses; will sell one pair, because I do not need them. J. G. Reynolds, Atlanta, Ga.

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pelivered at Queenstown, Treland "What Is in a Name"—The Music of Two Sylla-bles—The Word "Jesus" Fits All Dialects.

INTERESTING business for ostoffice.

ne Co.

m him by Jennie Joyce, t, on the 12th 27, 1889.

ACHINERY ine and Boller

SALE

TATE.

\$2,100, EDGE-ents for \$7 a A. Kuhm, 80

, No. 5 South Atlanta, Ga.

WELL IN THE

INSIDE CITY

ROAD, NEAR

IN RUN BY TIVATION, 21/4

WELL, AND

BEAUTIFUL

DOM HOUSES.

BUILDINGS

OOM HOUSE; ey. \$3,300.

OOM HOUSE,

STABLE, ETC.

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STREET INTO street, and am superior goods by hand, guar-e placing your ith, 102 Wheat jan24-tf

AND DYED; ips, 14 Marietta sun, wed, fri

ARD, AND IN in the city at 75-3t

GENTLEMEN,

USE, NO. 58 N.
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NSIENT AND ocation; clean, rms reasonable, jan23-7t

NTH. TERMS

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QUEENSTOWN, January 26.—While the steamer Aurania, from Liverpool, was lying in this harbor a few hours today waiting for the this narrow a rew hours today waiting for the mails, many of the passengers went ashore. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D.D., was among the number, and took advantage of the

among the number, and took advantage of the opportunity to preach. His subject was "What Is in a Name?" and his text, Philippians ii, 9: "A name which is cabove every mame." The eminent preacher said:

On my way from the Holy Land, and while I wait for the site and to you from this text, which is one of Paul's rapturous and enthusiastic descriptions of the name of Jesus. By common proverb we have come to believe that there is nothing in a name, and so parents sometimes present their chilthusiastic descriptions of the name of Jesus. By common proverb we have come to believe that there is nothing in a name, and so parents sometimes present their children for baptism regardless of the title given them, and not thinking that that particular title will be either a hindrance or a help. Strange mistake. You have no right to give to your child a name that is lacking either in euphony or in moral meaning. It is a sin for you to call your child Jehoiakim or Tiglath-Pileser. Because you yourself may have an exasperating name is no reason why you should give it to those who come after you. But how often have we seen some name, filled with jargon, rattling down from generation to generation, simply because some one a long while ago happened to be afflicted with it. Institutions and enterprises have sometimes, without sufficient deliberation, taken their nomenclature. Mighty destinies have been decided by the significance of a name. There are men who all their life long toil and tussle to get over the influence of some unfortunate name. While we may, through right behavior and Christian demeanor, outlive the fact that we are baptized by the name of a despot, or an infidel, or a cheat, how much better it would have been if we could have started life without any such incumbrance. When I find the apostle, in my text and in other parts of his writing, breaking out in ascriptions of admiration in regard to the name of Jesus, I want to inquire what are some of the characteristics of that appellation. And, O that the Savior himself, while I speak, might fill me with his own presence, for we never can tell to others that which we have not curselves felt.

First, this name of Jesus is an easy name. Sometimes we are introduced to people whose name is so long and unpronounceable that we have sharply to listen, and to hear the name given to us two or three times before we venture to speak it. But within the first two years the little child clasps its hands, and looks up and says "Jesus." Can it be, amid all the familie

intle will be either a hindrage or a helpinterpolate of the more in meaning and
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In heaven and earth and sky.

Jesus, the name high over all, In heaven and earth and sky.

To the repenting soul, to the exhausted invalid, to the Sunday-school girl, to the snow-white octogenarian, it is beautiful. The old man comes in from a long walk, and tremblingly opens the doors, and hangs his hat on the old nail, and sets his cane in the usual corner, and lies down on a couch, and says to his children and grandchildren: "My dears, I am going to leave you." They say: "Why, where are you going, grandfather?" "I am going to Jesus." And so the old man faints away into heaven. The little child comes in from play and throws herself on your lap, and says: "Mamma, I am so sick. I am so sick." And you put her to bed, and the fever is worse and worse, until in some midnight, she looks up into your face and says: "Mamma, kiss me good-by, I am going away from you." And yon say: "My dear, where are you going to?" And she says: "I am going to Jesus." And the red check which you thought was the mark of the fever, only turns out to be the carnation bloom of heaven! Oh, yes; it is a sweet name spoken by the lips of childhood, spoken by the old man.

Still further; it is a mighty name. Rothschild is a potent name in the commercial world, Cuvier in the scientific world, Irving a powerfal name in the literary world, Washington an influential name in the political world, Wellington a mighty name in the military world; but tell me any name in all the carth so potent to awe, and lift, and thrill, and rouse, and agitate, and bless as this name of Jesus. That one word unhorsed Saul, and flung Newton on his face on ship's deck, and today 'holds' 400,000,000 of the race with omnipotent spell. That name in England to day means more than Emperor William; in I

ommipotent spell. That name in England to-day means more than Victoria; in Germany, means more than Emperor William; in France, means more than Carnot; in Italy. The special special

soul. I have seen a man hardened in infidelity, defiant of God, full of scoff and jeer, jocose of the judgment, reckless of an unending eternity, at the mere pronunciation of that name blanch, and cower, and quake, and pray, and sob, and groan, and believe; and rejoke. O it is a mighty name! At its utterance the last wall of sin will fall, the last temple of superstition cramble, the last juggernant of cruelty orash to pieces. That name will first make all the earth tremble, and then it will make all the nations sing. It is to be the password at every gate of honor, the insignia on every flag, the battle shout in every conflict. All the millions of the earth are to know it. The red horse of carnage seen in apocalyptic vision, and the black horse of death, are to fall back on their haunches, and the white horse of victory will go forth, mounted by him who hath the moon under his feet and the stars of heaven for his tiara. Other dominions seem to be giving out; this seems to be enlarging. Spain has had to give up much of its dominion. Austria has been wonderfully depleted in power. France had to surrender some of her favorite provinces. Most of the thrones of the world are being lowered, and most of the scepters of the world are being shortened; but every Bible printed, every tract distributed, every Sunday-school class taught, every school founded, every church established, is extending the power of Christ's name. That name has already been spoken under the Chinese wall, and in Siberian snow castle, in Brazilian grove and in eastern pagoda. That name is to swallow up all other names. That crown is to cover up all other dominations.

All crime shall cease, and ancient frauds shall fail.

All crime shall cease, and ancient frauds shall

to honor and everlasting joy, you may look up into the face of Christ and say: "My Lord, Thou art the fountain of living water."

Some day, wandering among the lambs and sheep in the heavenly pastures, feeding by the rock, rejoicing in the presence of Him who brought you out of the wolfish wilderness to the sheepfold above, you may look up into His loving and watchful eye and say: "My Lord, Thou art the sheepherd of the everlasting hills."

But there is another name you may select. I will imagine that heaven is done. Every throne has its king. Every harp has its harper. Heaven has gathered up everything that is worth having. The treasures of the whole universe have poured into it. The song full. The ranks full. The mansions full. Heaven full. The sun shall set afire with splender the domes of the temples, and burnish the golden streets into a blaze, and be reflected back from the solid pearl of the twelve gates, and it shall be noon in heaven, noon on the river, noon on the hills, noon in all the valleys—high noon. Then the soul may look up, gradually accustoming itself to the vision, shading the eyes as from the almost insufferable splender of the noonday light, until the vision can endure it, then crying out: "Thou art the sun that never sets!"

At this point I am staggered with the

as from the almost institution splents of the normal light, until the vision can endure it, then crying out: "Thou art the sun that never sets!"

At this point I am staggered with the thought that, notwithstanding all the charm in the name of Jesus, and the fact that it is so easy a name, and so beautiful a name, and so potent a name, and so beautiful a name, and so potent a name, and so enduring a name, there are people who find no charm in those two syllables. O, come this day and see whether there is anything in Jesus. I challenge those of you who are farther from God to come at the close of this service and test with me whether God is good, and Christ is gracious, and the holy spirit is omnipotent. I challenge you to come and kneel down with me at the altar of mercy. I will kneel on one side of the altar, and you kneel on the other side of it, and neither of us will rise up until our sins are forgiven, and we ascribe, in the words of the text, all honor to the name of Jesus—you pronouncing it, I pronouncing it—the name that is above every name.

His worth if all the nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love him, too.

O that God today, by the power of his holy spirit, would roll over you a vision of that blessed Christ, and you would begin to weep and pray and believe and rejoice. You have heard of the warrior who went out to fight against Christ, he knew he was in the wrong, and while waging the war against the kingdom of Christ, an arrow struck him in the heart, and lying there, his face to the sun, his life blood running away, he caught a handful of the blood that was rushing out in his right hand, and held it up before the sun and cried out:

O Jesus, thou hast conquered!" And if today the arrow of God's spirit piercing yoursoul, you felt the truth of what I have been trying to proclaim, you would surrender now and forever to the Lord who bought you. Glorious name! I know not whether you will accept to root; but I will tell you one thing here and now in the presence of angels and men, I take him to

A NO MAN'S LAND ROMANCE. Both Lovers Proze to Death in Spite of the Man's Self-Sacrifice.

From the New York World.

The last bilizard that howled across the plains of No Man's Land brought to light very unexpectedly an interesting subject for goesip among the people on the North Flats. About two years ago William Dunnell moved to this country from some place in fown, bringing with him a wife. Dunnell had some money, and after locking over the country picked out a claim not far from he sand hills out the north side of Beaver river; and built a comfortable sod and box frame house. Then, if being fall, he turned over some forty acres of sod, ready to receive the snows and falms, and awaited spring and seed time to come.

Before the winter had half gone came Mr. and Mrs. James Bigelow with one child, to the same neighborhood, and selected another chaim and built a combination house on it much like Dunnell's, and he, too, got ready for spring by plowing an ample breadth of sod.

Meantime the two families apart. The men, though unlike in appearance, Dunnell being tall and broad, while Bigelow was short and selender, were of like states in many respects. They shot prairie chickens and qualis, and deer and coyotes and wildcast together, and both being good shots, the rivalry, such as it was, rather strengthened than weakened their friendship. They were very often together in Beaver and there, as was commonly remarked, traik out of the game had been deen the supplied of the such prairie chickens and qualis, and deer and coyotes and wildcast together, and both being good shots, the rivalry, such as it was, rather strengthened than weakened their friendship. They were very often together in Beaver and there, as was commonly remarked, traik out of the game had been deep to the proper that and a new closely to the supplied of the

Rheumatism and Catrath. eases. In many severe cases they have yielded to

treatment with B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write for book of convincing proofs. Sent free. R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says: "My wife had

catarrh and nothing did her any good. Her constitution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B. B., and to my surprise her recovery was rapid and com-

W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad that could not get along without crutches. I als o had neuralgia in the head. First class physicians did me no good. Then I tried B. B. B., and its effects were magical. I cheerfully reco

as a good tonic and quick cure."

Mrs. Matilda Nichols, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "I had catarrh six years and a most distressing tles of B. B. B., thank God, cured me."

subject a number of years to spells of inflammatory rheumatism, which six bottles of B. B. B., thank heaven, has entirely cured. I have not felt

Dr. Edward Frankel, New York, Finds the action of the SODEN MINERAL PASTILES very efficient, in both acute and chronic bronchial catarrhal conditions. By all druggists at 25c and 50c per box.

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September 29, 1889.

	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.	No 54. Daily.	No. 54 Daily.
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Ar Columbus		12 15 pm		
Ar West Point.		1 32 pm		
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Ar Starkeville
Ar Koseiousko
Ar Durant
Ar Jackson
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"Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom Shoots, less and less, the live commotion round; Her lips blush deeper sweets; she breathes of youth; The shining moisture swells into her eyes In brighter flow; her wishing bosom heaves With palpitation wild; kind tumults seize Her veins, and all her yielding soul is love."

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Rev. L. B. Paine, Macon, Ga., writes: "We have been using Swift's Specific at the orphans' home as a remedy for blood complaints and as a general health tonic, and have had remarkable results from its use on the children and employees of the institution. It is such an excellent tonic, and keeps the blood so pure, that the system is less liable to disease. It has cured some of our children of Scrofula."

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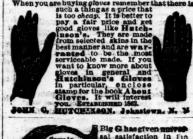
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ABOUT CLOVES.





Supreme Court Decisions

The head notes of the decisions rendered by the Supreme Court of Georgia for March term, 1889, are just published in pamphlet form. No lawyer desirous of keeping abreast of his

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Arrive Canton Arrive Tate. Arrive White Path. Arrive Murphy.	11 01am 1 13pm	7 59pm
SOUTH BOUND		
Leave Murphy	7 36am 9 16am 11 00pm 12 12pm	6 22am 7 40am
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TEXAS LANDS.

PARTIES INTERESTED IN TEXAS LAND will find it to their interest to correspond with THOMSON & DONAN, Austin, Texas. COVINGTON AND MACON BAILROAD

Time table No. 5. To take effect at 7:19 o'clock a. m., Sunday, November 24th, 1830. Trains run on central (96th Meridian) standard time. A. G. CRAIG, Acting Sugerintendent. STATIONS. Fast No. 2 NORTH BOUNDA No. 0. | Fast Accom. Mail. Mail. Accom-7.19am Lv. Mason Ar 6.30pm 10.15am
7.19 Massey's Mill. 6.21
7.27 Van Buren. 6.15 9.50
11.00pm 7.25 Roberts 6.66
7.49 Morton 5.54 9.10
11.28 7.05 8.06 Grays 5.43 9.00

8.06 Gray3 5.48 9.00
8.14 Rradley 5.20 8.25
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THE CONSTITUTION.

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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 27, 1890.

Our Esteemed Contemporaries. The Georgia weekly is a good thing, and we appreciate it. THE CONSTITUTION is pleased to see its esteemed contemporaries ngaged in the laudable work of building up their respective communities. That is the best work of a newspaper, daily or weekly.

We notice that when a Georgia paper advocates a good thing the enterprise generally goes through. A bank, a hotel, waterworks, electric lights, factories, and other good things have recently been added to Georgia communities through the efforts of the local papers. Lay on gentlemen, your work will not be in vain. Every successful paper is of this helpful sort. When you see some good work that ought to be done, propose it, and keep hitting on the same spot till something moves. There is a power in persistence, and when it is accompanied by enlightened enthusiasm it is irresistible. Even the unjust judge who feared not God nor man, gave way before importunity. The public is a better subject than his honor, the unjust judge. If you say or do a good thing they are sure to recognize it sooner or later. But there is one thing about which the public is a little exacting. You must keep on doing good things. A man cannot win one victory and rest on his oars. It is tramp, tramp, tramp the boys a marching, till we shuffle off

this mortal coil. The public is right. There is a power in keeping at it. It keeps up the momentum and conserves the energy so to speak. Start the ball, and so long as it rolls a little tap will keep it going, but let it stop and you have got to put your shoulder to it. Keep moving; that's the thing.

The Answer.

Senator Ingalls asks us to try the policy of justice?

Have we not tried it? Negroes on juries sit by our side and dispose of our property. Negroes stand up in the courts and dispose of our rights. Negroes arrest citizens and lock them up. Negroes are elected to office.

Under these conditions the whites stand back. If this is not justice, what is it? These questions are from a Kansas standpoint.

The South Carolina Farmers. The Farmers' association of South Carolina have issued a proclamation which is interesting from several points of view. This proclamation sets forth the fact that the democratic party of South Carolina has been deeply agitated for four years past by the efforts that have been made at the pri maries and in the conventions to secure retrenchment and reform and a recognition of the needs and rights of the masses.

Since April, 1886, there have been four farmers' conventions held in South Carolina, all largely attended by the agriculturists of the state, and at each of these, so the present proclamation says, the demands of the people for greater economy in the state gova fuller recognition of the necessity for cheaper and more practical education have been pressed upon the attention of the legis-

The proclamation goes on to say that all serious efforts at reform have been crippled and prevented by the pecular situation which requires the efforts of all white men to preserve white supremacy, and, with it, the very civilization of the state. Under these circumstances, as the farmers have submitted to the edicts of the party heretofore, they propose to carry on their fight within the party lines, and they pledge themselves to maintain the party organization intact.

This fact gives significance to the move ment, and lends importance to the complaints which the proclamation formulates One of these complaints concerns the work ings of the railroad commission of South Carolina. "The people demanded," says the proclamation, "that the railroad comssioners should have something to do be sides draw their salaries and spend them. We want protection against the greed of the gigantic corporations owned at the north which regard South Carolina as a lemon to be squeezed and care nothing for the welfare of our towns, our state, our people. The railroad laws made the commission a power to defend the people against imposition. The same legislature which enacted the commission, having been bamboozled or debauched at the very next session, left it only as a sinecure with fat salaries and no power. We have just seen the same disgraceful farce repeated.'

especially at this time, when it is absolutely ecessary that the people should be fortified in some degree against the results of the remarkable railroad development that has taken place in the south. Railroad development, as we have frequently remarked in these columns, is a vital necessity of the south. It is equally necessary that the public should be protected against the results of unwise and selfish railway management. If the democrats of South Carolina will look over into Georgia, they will see the effects of a wisely-conceived railroad law justly and impartially administered; they will see the results of a railroad commission perfect in all its parts standing as an impartial arbitrator between the rights and interests of the roads and the rights and interests of the people.

This is a very serious complaint indeed

There is no reason why the democrats of South Carolina should not give to the people the wonderful benefits of a railroad law as perfect as that under which the transportation lines of Georgia operate. A railroad commission was an experiment in Georgia in 1878, but for more than ten years it has protected the public without injury to the railroads, and it became long ago a definite part of the machinery of the state. There is no reason why South Carolina

should not follow the example of Georgia in this matter.

The address of the Farmers' association calls for a convention of democrats that sympathize with the views set forth to meet at Columbia on Thursday, March 27th, to nominate a ticket for every state office from governor down, to be put in the field for ratification or rejection by the next democratic state convention, and the farmers

whether it is for them or against them.

This seems to be reasonable enough, and yet some unforeseen controversy, some un-expected incident or episode may have a tendency to divide the democratic party, or to render its councils inharmonious. All the reforms that are necessary to the welfare of the people can be made by the democrats themselves, and the party of to hasten to make them whenever and wherever they are found necessary. We need not warn South Carolinians against the danger of democratic division. They have had a taste of republican rule that ought to last them for a century.

Some Important Discussions.
Rapid progress is being made the world ver in all that affects the masses. In nothing is this more eminently true than in the condition of the farmers. Agricultural problems were never studied as earnestly or as successfully as they have been within the last few years. Happily the farmer's hardest problems seem to be solved. Organization has lifted them out of their despondency and put them on a more independent founda-

At first they were on the defensive. They vere organized for protection, almost for self preservation. Now they are on the aggressive, and some of the most interesting problems being discussed and solved experimentally, today are in the line of innovation and aggression. They are branching out into new enterprises, and, as a rule, with

Manufacturing and merchandise are two fields they have recently invaded in Georgia, and there are indications that they will eventually be their own bankers. An interesting phase of their manufacturing experiment was described in full last week. Yesterday we printed two interesting articles on "Co-operative Stores" and "Finance for Farmers," with the views of Colonel L. F. Livingston and Treasurer Hardeman. The facts presented in these articles will be a revelation to most of our readers, and every patriotic citizen must be enthused by the brightening outlook and magnificent possibilities of the great body of citizens who make up three-fourths of our population.

The Effects of Tobacco.

There is a continual controversy going on etween those who use tobacco and those who don't. Those who don't are the more active and energetic in advertising their

In 1850, the anti-tobacco league of Manchester, pursuing an aggressive campaign, persuaded Mrs. Stephen Danforth, of that town, to sit on the platform to be pointed out as a terrible example of the evil effects of the weed. Mrs. Danforth was not averse to the exhibition. She sat on the platform and complacently smoked her beloved pine while the anti-tobacco orators drew weigthy

morals from ker condition. Recently, Mrs. Danforth died at the good old age of 101. She clung to her pipe to the last. She had been smoking from her childhood, and kept it up, and has no doubt outlived those who held her up as a terrible ex-

ample. We do not know what moral to draw here. The tobacco men can say that the weed helped her to keep her health. The anti-tobacco men can say, on the other hand, that but for her smoking habit she have lived thirty or forty ve We leave them to fight it out among them selves.

The Samoan Business.

The New York Herald regrets "that the treaty about Samoa is discussed in the main by the press from a merely partisan stand-We had not observed that this was the case, and yet if it were so the fact would not be altogether deplorable, for the treaty, as we understand it, is essentially un-Amer ican in some of its more important features and is, to that extent, typical of the views of the party in power, which fawns on monarchies and refuses to recognize the republic of Brazil.

Even the Herald, impartial as it seems to be, sees one serious fault in the treaty. namely, "that it involves us in agreements with European governments, which are contrary to the fixed policy of this country. This is bad enough, standing as a bold and simple fact, but the details and particulars of those agreements make the matter far

In the first place the conference which disposed of Samoan interests contained not a single representative of Samoa. Is this an American idea? Is it in touch with our own institutions which we make so much fuss about? There was no representative present, and yet the conference proceeded to form a government for Samoa. Is this a particularly American method?

Is it in accordance with American ideas for this country to assume authority over another country? Are we justified in joining other powers in guaranteeing the salaries of Samoan officials? Is there anything in the constitution that authorizes such a proceeding? The whole business strikes us as mis chievous in the extreme,

And yet Brother Blaine, who was posing awhile ago as the great man with an American policy, comes out of his little hole in the cabinet long enough to indorse it. He has disappeared again, but, in the meantime. what has become of his American policy? He ought to put it in a refrigerator.

The Ohio Legislature.

The political situation in Ohio is very interesting in view of the statement that Matt Quay proposes to do a little underground work in behalf of the republican party.

It is given out that Quay's purpose is to draw heavily on the national committee for boodle to carry the fourth senatorial district and elect the successor of Judge Ashburn. If the republicans fail to carry this district. they will lose ten congressmen, for the lemocrats will redistrict the state on the lines of common sense and reason. The loss of ten congressmen in Ohio means the loss of the next house, and this is a con-tingency likely to induce the republican capitalists to provide Quay with all the boodle he wants.

As matters stand, the loss of a single

member in the senate means the loss of a norum, and they will be unable to accom olish anything. In the house two member are already dead, leaving the republicans but fifty-eight, leaving a very small margin for

effective work. There is no doubt that there will be lively work on both sides in the senatorial district where a vacancy exists.

A Doctor on the Grippe. Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, of New York, does not believe in the "grippe."

Dr. Sayre thinks that the victims of this

disease suffer from their own imprudence. He denies that the malady is an epidemic and maintains that it is purely local.

The doctor may be mistaken, but in the main he is on the right line. During this phenomenal weather people should take easonable care of themselves.

Common sense is a fine preventive, even when "la grippe" is funning through the community.

A Hopeless Task, Mr. James A. Weston, of Hickory, North Carolina, announces his intention of publishing a book, in which he will show that Napoleon's great marshal, Ney, spent his ast years in North Carolina.

In his published card Mr. Weston says: I may not be able to prove that P. S. Ney was Marshal Ney; that may not be possible in the light of so-called credible history; we shall see. But I can safely promise this much. My book will be an interesting, an invaluable contribution to the history of the times of which it treats. It is un derstood that the relatives and friends of Marsha Ney in France are opposed to this investigation. They need not be. The memory of Marshal Ney is very dear to me—as dear, perhaps, as it is to the and if P. S. Ney had led a bad, a dishonorable and if P. S. Ney had led a bad, a dishonorable life in the United States I would have had nothing to do with the investigation. I would have left the great soldier "alone in his glory." But if P. S. Ney were Marshal Ney, then his career in this country reflects as much credit upon him, every thing considered, as his management of the rear guard in the Russian retreat, and that has no par

llel in the annals of war.

I desire to tender to those persons in every par of the country who have so generously aided me of the country who have so generous, in this difficult and delicate undertaking, my warmest acknowledgments. Their kindness can never be forgotten. I am also greatly indebted t my fadladeen critics. They have unconsciously dered me no unimportant service. I respect fully request all persons who may be in possession of any facts, traditions, information, writings, documents or other data bearing upon the Ney controversy, to communicate with me at the ear

This Ney myth has been shown up in these columns half a dozen times. There are differences of opinion. Thousands of people believe that Napoleon's great marshal lived and moved and swayed us, and thousands of others do not believe anything of the sort.

When we dig into history it is like exploring an unknown land. According to all the accepted accounts, Marshal Ney was duly tried and shot. In North Carolina, however, this has never been believed.

The two cases so far as they are presented by North Carolina and France should be compared and duly considered.

EDITOR HALSTEAD wants the republicans

n the Ohio legislature to begin an investiga tion of something or other. Editor Halstead should remember the ballot-box affair, and re EDITOR MEDILL has not definitely nounced his intention of giving up the broad-

ast sowing of alfalfa, as a political remedy A POULTRY trust is looming up on the horizon. It is not stated whether it will be feath-

ered or dressed. IF MR. HARRISON wants to test the race feeling at the north, let him appoint a dozen

negro postmasters in New England. FORAKER ough t to be famous. He claims

o have been snubbed by two presidents. CONGRESSMAN CABOT LODGE is practicing horseback riding. He evidently proposes to be marshal of the day when the federal troops are stationed at the New England polling

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

SOFT HATS for men, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, are now the proper thing for street wear.

It is a revival," adds the Inquirer, "of the fashion of a few years ago, when all the male population who were following in fashion's wake wore the soft hat, which is an improvement on the Kossuth style. Nearly every well-dressed man on Chestnut street carries one on the top of his head instead of the universal derby. Hatters are pleased with the change, and say the fashion has come to stay. 'More graceful than the derby,' commented a Chestnut street dealer in head coverings, 'and there is just as much profit in it for us,' he exploded, in a burst of confidence. It's proper to wear derbys, but the new soft hat will bec mensely popular with theater-going men. The derby, with all its advantages, is a hopeless nuisance in a theater, and it's time some becoming hat took its place.'

MISS FLORENCE ST. JOHN has been telling the interviewers in New York something of her sor-rows in not getting good things to eat. She says: "There's one thing. In England you don't have to depend so much on your personal appearance for success as here. A person may be as ugly as sin, but if they have talent: they are not criticised for not being faultless in figure or face. Why, we are not to blame for the way we look. We are just as God made us, and we can't help it. If I could have the making of myself—well, now, the Johnnies would have something to rave over."
"What do you do for recreation, and how do you

keep yourself in such fine condition?"
"When I am in England I do a great deal by
diet toward keeping well, and I always sleep all I
can in the afternoon, and lie down if I don't sleep; but here I can't get anything to diet on. You bake your meats and ruin them so one has to live on birds, and I hate birds; and you cover things with mayonaise and oil until one's liver things with mayonaise and oil until one's liver fairly turns over. Then you eat yellow turnipe and white cabbage that we only call cattle food, and use so many tinned things. Why, in- London we hear so much about American tomatoes, and then we come to America to eat them and get them tinned. And your fish is kept on ice and frozen until it is soft and gres cooked. I went to the fish market for when cooked. I went to the fish market for my lunch the other day and it was just the same. It seems strange that you haven't some source from whence these supplies could be furnished fresh every day. And then you cat such useless trash. Why, the waiter brought me some potato soup the other day. I told him I hadn't anylvacuum that I wanted to fill up, no aching void to empty that stuff into. I wanted something to eat! You don't wanted to fill up, no aching void to empty that stuff into. I wanted something to eat! You don't know about boiling, either, and I'd walk to Eng land for a beefsteak pie, made properly, or a padding. I grew too stout a while ago, but brought my weight down from thirteen stone to ten stone four by going without drinking, either with my meals, or at any other time in the day, only just a little sip to allay the dreadful thirst, and walking a great deal. It requires more self-denial to do that than almost any other method of reduction, but it's a sure thing. I am getting thin most but it's a sure thing. I am getting thin most beautifully here, all of my own accord, with the cooking and languor produced by the dreadful heat in the rooms, and no open fires to aid ventila-tion or look cheerful, either one."

GEORGIA POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Brunswick Branham has thrown down his cards before they were called. The exchange has given us the tip we will make the mos

has given us the tap we man information. He says;
It's too bad! After all my efforts to keep Brunswick's gubernatorial dark horse tied out in the bushes, here comes Clark Howell, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and gives my secret dead away. Sid Lewis, of the Sparta Ishmaelite, asid the other day that the next governor would not come from Sayannas. Of course I knew this for I

had it fixed to trot him out from Brunswick. Bu Clark Howell has upset all my plans. In THE CON STITUTION of the 23d instant he says: "The Sparta Ishmaelite thinks the next governowill not come from Savannah or Brunswick Branham to the Contrary, notwithstanding. Now, if that word "Brunswick" hadn't been introduced my secret would have remained unrevealed But, of course, now everybody will say: "So, ho Brunswick, too, has a gubernatorial candidate! It's too bad! The fact is, I had in training the jim-dantijest candidate imaginable—but Twasn' ready to bring him out. I was holding kim bac! im-daminest candidate imaginable—but I was ready to bring him out. I was holding him bac for prudential reasons. I didn't want his recorripped up. Clark Howell has been guilty of great wrong. I can now never reveal the name of my candidate—I love him too well. In consequence, the state has forever lost the services of one, the like of whom can't be found outside of Brunswick."

Brunswick. Branham misquotes. What we said was, "The Sparta Ishmaelite thinks the next governor will not come from Savannah, Brunswick-Branham to the contrary notwithstanding."
We believe Brunswick-Branham is talking about himself. According to his idea, modesty forbids that he should speak, and we will speak for him. Letit be known by these priesents that the Hon, Brunswick-Branham is gubernatorial timber. Here's looking at you, Brer Branham.
—Colonel John Triplett seconds Hal Moore's nomination of General C. A. Evans for governor.
—Editor Graves suggests the Hon. Judson Clements as available gubernatorial timber. North Georgia timber is mighty hard to beat.

Georgia timber is mighty hard to beat.

—The Oglethorpe Echo hears a report that Congressman Carlton will not be a candidate for re-election. -Brunswick Branham, since he has announ his retirement from the race, suggests the Hor Patrick Walsh and Dr. H. V. M. Miller as we seasoned gubernatorial timber. It should be un-derstood, however, that Brunswick Branham will not be allowed to stay in the dark.

—Editor Richardson, of Columbus, nominate ex-Congressman Henry R. Harris for governor. GEORGIA NEWS IN BRIEF

-The Standard Oil company will have compe cition in Georgia. The Tidewater Oil compar has been organized in Savannah, with a capital of \$100,000. It is backed by the Tidewater Oil con the United States, with a capita \$5,000,000. This large concern is said to be the only formidable competitor of the Standard Oil

-The Porter estate has given the Savannal V M. C. A. \$2,000.

-Thomasville has finally closed the transac ion by which the beautiful Paradise park passer e hands of the city.

-Sheep raising is an industry which will grow to great proportions in wiregrass Georgia. Mr. P. Brown is the owner of a large plantation on the Ocmulgee river, five miles below Abbeville, says the Americus Recorder. He has about 1,000 sheep which he allows to range at large among the woods. No care is given to them whatever. Las spring the sheep were driven in from their range and sheared. Notwithstanding the entire lack o care, three pounds of wool was averaged to the fleece. This wool was disposed of at 25% cents a pound at Savannah.

-Ten thousand acres of mineral land, near Canton, were bought last week by a syndicate, who will begin at once to mine and ship ore. On approval of the quality of the ore, they will erect rnaces on the property.

-Butler and Stevens, of Savannah, have received the first cotton flour of the season. It ame from Roland and Avierett, of Jennings -The Recorder says there is a scarcity of

—The Recorder says there is a scarcity of skilled labor in Americus, and good workmen car get wages there. The erection of several houses has been retarded by the lack of good workmen.
—The Oglethorpe Echo says Lexington is on a boom. A planing mill, lumber yard and other things are to be immediately added. A hotel and several new stores are to be built, and the Echo is enlarging its outfit and carrying a heavier

AMONG THE GEORGIA EDITORS. The live stock editor of the Gibson Enter-orise has been cruelly betrayed by one of the nild-eyed Jerseys he has long loved and trusted.

He says between his tears: "Yes, the cow hooked at the editor and ripped one of his breeches legs open, but as luck would have it, the seam and not the cloth yielded to the In the words of the poet, as ye sew, so shall ye

-The editor of the Perry Home Journal, who has just recovered from la grippe, says it is the worst fad he ever saw. From now on he refuse to follow the fashions

-The Dublin Post changes hands. Messrs Heets & Co. retired with the last issue and Post, like other things in the wire-grass region, i oming to the front. -The Perry Home Journal is grieving over the

nnusual mortality among the cats. A man will fight for a dog, but he can only weep over the in their nocturnal concerts are enough Ito make -The Fort Valley Enterprise brightens its

local articles with illustrations. - Editor Sid Lewis is an Ishmaelite indeed in whom is much guile. Though his paper is pub-lished in a county about as dry as the one his ancient namesake represented, there is nothing in his paper to indicate it.

But They Haven't Started Yet.

From the Chicago Herald. If the Africans shall go back to Africa it will be no such journey as that of the children of Israel. They were forty years in making it, and not one who was alive and more than twenty years of age when the march began was permitted to live to its termination. Their journey was a disturbed one They were bitten by venomous serpents; they en-countered famine, thirst and plagues. The Moors in their return to Africa left in their pathways encumbered by their dead, old and young. The lance and the sword were the instruments stimulated their progress. There will be no snakes, thirst, famine, plague, lance or sword in the return march to their native land of the Afro-Americans. It will be first-class traveling the entire route. Meals will be served at all station and ample accommodations on all the steamer

The Case of Gladstone vs. Blaine,

From the Detroit Free Press. Mr. Blaine was admitted to the privacy of the editorial rooms of the North American Review and given an opportunity to read Mr. Gladstone's tariff article, in order that the answer might appear in the same number. Mr. Gladstone had chance to read this answer and reply to it, and this fact should be borne in mind in esti-mating the result. The question is still open, and paper which published the notorious "Arthur Richmond letters" invite Marchael will remain so until the reply is made. Will the

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

An eastern editor incautiously signed his name An eastern editor incautiously signed his name to a typewriter testimonial, in which he says: "Your typewriter is a splendid companion for a busy editor." Before his wife saw the testimonial he thought it all nonsense to make such a fuss about the words which shall distinguish between the instrument and the person who operates it; but he is convinced now. it; but he is convinced now.

A Pertinent Political Query From the Chicago Times.

Joe Blackburn, the senator from Kentucky, one Joe Blackburn, the senator from Ken day last week asked a new congressm him in a friendly drink at the bar. "I never drink," was the reply. "Well," insisted Joe, "take a cigar." "But I don't smoke."

"But I don't smoke." "Well, then, why the — did you come ress?" CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Today, is Christian Science—the science of spirit, That is, the truth of Christ. The more we near it oner cometh the millenium, and the orance that doth our eyes immerse From seeing God is lifted.

The grandest truth in God's big universe

Thee lay thy whitest hand, in charity, Upon his unclean coat and call him Br Sure thine the true idea—false the othe

When I hear it From thy lips, lady, thus, it seemeth to merit, All men are claiming for it; and I nurse The idea in my mind—until I meet That Other Idea limping down the street, That poor, halt wretch—I pause.

his illness.

STANLEY—The Americans in London will give But when I see

FROM OUR NOTEBOOKS.

tems of Interest Picked Up by C

Reporters.

Over from athens.—Mr. Pryor L. Mynatt, Jr.,

Have Reached the City.—Carroll Johnson and the Fairles' Well company reached the city last night, and are quartered at the Kimball.

A Prominent New Yorker.—Mr. W. S. Darling, of the prominent house of Messrs. John F. Plummer & Co., New York, is in the city, the guest of Mr. Will Huguley.

Confederate Veterans Tonight.—The Confederate Veterans will hold a regular monthly meeting at the hall tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Secretary Edwards requests every member to come prepared to pay his dues for 1890.

The South Carolinians .- The South Carolinia residents in Atlanta, are getting ready to form a permanent organization, as have the Virginian ns already. There are many peo ple of wealth and prominence in the city wh claim the Palmetto state as their birth-place, an when organized the South Carolinians will form a strong institution made up of some of the best people of Atlanta.

Admitted to the Bar .- Mr. A. R. Bryan, former ly of Sioux Falls, Dak., was admitted to practice in the superior court yesterday afternoon. Afte he had administered the oath Judge Clarke pleas

"Mr. Bryan, I now commission you a full fledged Georgia colonel."
The newly admitted attorney smiled as he re

"Part of the qualifications, eh? Thank you."

And then a half dozen other lawyers sm dibly and the court called the next case. A Great Remedy.—An old voudoo-looking ne-gro was brought into the stationhouse last night, with an assortment of medicaments warranted to

cure anything from corns to la grippe.

"What's it good for, uncle?"

"Well, sah, hit's purty good med'cine all roun'
Cyares mos' any 'zease yo' kin call fur."

"How does it act?" "How does it act?"

"Well, sah, to tell de truf, hit pyorifies de blood; hit ac's on de kitneys; hit cleans off de lungs, an' hit's good fo' de backache."

"Anything else" "Yes, sah, boss; hit just natchrally pulverize de liver."

Nature and Circumstances .- "Speaking o 'Little Tommie Edison,' the electric mule, it is curious how nature adapts herself to circum stances," said Sergeant Curtright last night. "Up at the Suwanee coal mines the veins of coal have been worked out so deeply that they only use the smallest mules at work in pulling the tram cars. When they are taken into the mines they are little compact creatures. They never grow a foot higher, but they stretch out until they are nearl twice as long as they were. There is no explana tion for it, except the fact that nature adapts her self to circumstances. There is not room for then to grow any perpendicularly, and they simply grow horizontally."

"Ahem!" was the response of the call man, and

the tramp in the corner, while the station-house keeper groaned in spirit.

W. O. Jones Dying .- Mr. Willie Jones, the well-

known liveryman, is dying in St. Louis, and his wife and brother Lorenzo have gone to him. His illness will be sad news to his many friends. Mr. Jones left Atlanta about a week ago for St. Louis to buy horses and mules. On the trip he contracted a severe cold, and soon after reached St. Louis pneumonia developed. Mr. reached St. Louis pneumonia developed. Mr. Mc-Andrews, an old friend, was with Mr. Jones and rendered every attention possible. The best phy-sicians were secured, but Mr. Jones continued to grow worse, and yesterday morning Mr. McAndrews sent a telegram to Mr. Renzie Jones. In the afternoon Mr. Jones, accompanied by Mrs.

Willie Jones, left for St. Louis. Than Willie Jones no man in Atlanta has more

friends, and all join in the wish that he may re LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Hunting a Lost Brother. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., January 19, 1890.—Ediors Constitution: In the spring of 1872, my rother, James S. Reeves, a commercial traveler transacted his business, made remittance to his house, paid his bills in Nashville, and left, or is supposed to have left, for Franklin, Tenn., where he directed his house and myself to address him. He has never been seen or heard from since by myself or any one else that we know of. His business was entirely straight and satisfactory; hi ness was entirely straight and satisfactory; his domestic relations were of the happiest nature, and his habits good. I cannot find any reason for his actions, if alive. I have traveled all over the south in search of him, and now must seek further aid through the newspapers, or forever, perhaps, give him up. He is, if yet living, nearly fifty years old, five feet, ten or eleven inches high; did weigh about 200 pounds; has red or sandy halt, very fife and curly; wore a mustache, and perhaps goatee, of same color; a gentleman and a good talker. I will reward any one as liberally as I am able to, who will give me any information concerning him. Address, yours kindly,

o will give me any into a will give me any into a. Address, yours kindly,
O. D. REEVES, Richmond, Ind. Ingalls's Prophecy.

The following is from a speech by Senator Ingalls, made in the senate about ten years ago: galls, made in the senate about ten years ago:
We cannot disguise the truth that we are on the
verge of an impending revolution. Old issues are
dead. The people are arraying themselves on one
side or the other of a portentious contest. On the
one side is capital, formidably intrenched in privilege, arrogant from continual triumph, conservative, tenacious of old theories, demanding new
concessions, enriched by domestic levy and foreign compares, and struggling to adjust all values eign commerce, and struggling to adjust all values to its standard. On the other is labor, asking for employment, striving to develop domestic industries, battling with the forces of nature and sub luing the wilderness. Labor, starving and sulle in cities, resolutely determined to overthrow a system under which the rich are growing riche and the poor are growing poorer—a system which gives to a Vanderbilt wealth beyond the dreams of avarice and condemns the poor to a poverty from which there is no escape but the grave. De mands for Justice have been met with indiffer ence and disdain. The laborers of the countr sking for employment are treated like impude nendicants begging for bread.

The Human Family

The human family living on earth today consist The numan ramily fiving on earth today consists of about 1,450,000,000 souls, not less, but probably more. They are distributed all over the earth's surface, there being no considerable spot where man has not found a foothold. In Asia, the supposed cradle of the human race, there are n about 800,000,000 of people, densely crowded, an average 120 to every square mile. In Euro there are 320,000,000, averaging 100 to each square mile, and not so crowded, but everywhere dense and in many places over-populated. In Africa there are approximately, 210,000,000, and in the Americas, North, Central and South, 110,000,000 and, of course, relatively thinly scattered. In the islands, large and small, there are probably 10, islands, large and small, there are probably 10, 000,000. The extremes of the whites and blacks are as five to three; the remaining 700,000,000 in termediate brown and tawny color. Of the entire race 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, they we a garments of some kind to cover nakedness; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 only cover the middle parts of thetbody; 500,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, and 250,000,000 virtually have no place to lay their heads.

Cash for Literature.

From the New York Sun.
We learn from the Daily News, of Chicago, that
the proprietor of the North American Review
paid Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Blaine each \$1,200 paid Mr. Gladstone and protection for the articles on free trade and protection that excellent peri for the articles on free trade and protection which recently appeared in that excellent periodical. These figures being accurate, it will not be too much to say that the price must have been fixed by Mr. Gladstone. It is well known that he never wites anything without pay, and very high pay, too; and of course, no publisher would think of offering one party to a controversy a less compensation than he had agreed to pay the other. It was a fine thing to publish such a discussion, and the North American doubtless got its money's worth.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

PHELPS-Elizabeth Stuart Phelps appears to be the only favored writer among the prize writers of the Youth's Companion. BUTLER-General Ben Butler is recovering from

Stanley a banquet.
REED—Speaker Reed will not visit Atlanta at our banquet in February.

THAT CONVICT STORY

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THERE IS NO CHARGE OF CRUELTE

The Only Question Is as to the Necessity of Removing the Barracks at Chauncey-The Other Side of the Case.

It is the convict camp at Chauncey which is attracting the attention of the penitentiary authorities. The investigation is simply one concerning the advisability of removing the present harracks—whether such removal is necessary to the safety of the convicts.

The statements made in Saturday's issue of The statements made in Saturday's issue of this paper seemed to imply that the imforma-tion was received from Principal Physician Westmoerland. That was not the case. When Dr. Westmoreland was asked about the Dr. Westmoremus supposed to have been made, he refused to make any statement whatever. He took the stand that his honor would not permit him, even if he were so disposed, to make any statement about the matter which was in the hands of the governor. He refused, therefore, to say anything whatever about the charges which was supposed had been made.

ad been made.

The matter is, as has been stated, in the The matter is, as has oven stated, in the hands of the governor, and, it is understood, is being fully investigated.

The barracks in which the convicts at the

The barracks in which the convicts at the Chauncey camp sleep is located near the furnace. The barracks is a frame building, the roof of which has caught fire once or twice from sparks from the furnace. The possible danger to the convicts was pointed out to the lessees; a roof of green shingles was put on, and this was painted with fire-proof paint.

The question now seems to be, is that enough protection against fire?

The lessees claim that it is. There is above

The lessees claim that it is. There is abso-The lessees claim that it is. There is absolutely no danger from sparks at night, they argue, as the fires are not kept up then. It is only in the day time when the slabs are thrown on the furnaces that the sparks fly. Besides, they keep night guards on duty, and should there be any fire, the convicts could be readily removed to a place of safety.

If the authorities do not consider these presentions sufficient, say the lessees, the barracks

cautions sufficient, say the lessees, the barracks can easily be moved to a safe distance, and at but little expenses at little expense.
So the sensation doesn't seem to be much of

sensation after all.

THE GRADY MONUMENT.

Heretofore acknowledged \$17,843.00 Yesterday's list 76.50 The fund for the Grady monument was increased yesterday by twenty-five dollars, which came from Adairsville. The contribntors were: G. M. Mead. Julia Mead. Julia Mead.
Annie L. Mead.
R. B. Combs...
N. L. Combs...
Jessie Combs...
Reese Combs...
Mary Combs...

\$25 00 With the contribution came a letter, saying:
"The above is the amount given by our people as
a spontaneous gift to the Grady monument. By
the simple asking we could double the amount.
Our people loved Henry Grady, and his memory
will always be cherished."

Millidgeville's Contribution MILLIDGEVILLE, Ga., January 25.—[Special.]— The following are contributors to the Grady monu-ment funds here. The list has been turned over to Colonel J. E. Pottle, who will collect and forward the amounts on demand of the proper authorities. Additions will probably be made, as

no appeal, more than an announcement that the list was open, has been made:
Peter J. Cline ... \$10 00 Pottle & Howard \$ 3 00 Adolph Joseph ... \$6 00 Joseph Miller ... 2 00 J. M. Moore ... 1 00 J. W. McMillan ... 2 00 J. M. Moore ... 1 00 J. W. McMillan ... 2 00 G. Rev. T. H. Gibson ... 1 00 Joseph Wotten ... 1 00 Solomon Barrett ... 2 00 J. A. Horne ... 2 00 T. L. McCounb & Co 1 00 W. T. Conn ... 5 00 An admirer ... 1 00 L. C. Hall ... 50 R. C. Humber ... 1 00 Warren Edwards ... 50 R. B. Moore ... 50 Charles Brantley ... 2 00 Whitfield & Allen ... 1 00 Total ... \$51 50 Whitfield & Allen ... 1 00 Total ... \$51 50 Charles Brantley ... \$51 50 Whitfield & Allen ... 1 00 Total ... \$51 50 Charles Brantley ... \$51 50 Whitfield & Allen ... 1 00 Total ... \$51 50 Charles Brantley ... \$51 50 Whitfield & Marken Tanwanny Hall.

Thanking Tammany Hall.

New York, January 26.—John G. Garmar, treasurer of Tammany general committee, re-ceived a dispatch to-day from Charles S. Northen, of Atlanta, president of the Grady monument mittee, which reads as follows

The people of Atlanta and the south generally will fully appreciate your generous contribution, and gladly share with you the ninestre of perpetuating the memory of him whose every moti of his fe Please send check to J. A. Hammond, treasurer,

FUN WITH THE BOYS.

A Jewelry Peddler Strikes a Brand-New Sort of a Crowd of Customers. An amusing scene occurred near the artesian well the other night. One of these itinerant venders of pinchback jewelry on the pocketbook plan, wanted a start, and began to extol the wonders of his wares and the beauty of his bargans in a style speculiar to

such bread-winners.

Soon a crowd of farmers, twenty-five of thirty strong, gathered around him. Thinking that he had a nice flock of jays to pluck, the vender grabbed up a handful of pocketbooks, and yelled:

"Here, I am going to make you all a present," and made a motion as if to scatter them right and left. Many a hand went up to grab the expectant bit before it should hit the grif, "No," said he, drawing back, "I believe I'll do this. I'll sell you the pocketbook and give away with each a lot of this beautiful and expensive warranted-to-never-wear-out-or-turn-

away with each a lot of this beautiful and expensive warranted-to-never-wear-out-or-turn-black-good-triple-rolled-gold-plated jewelry!"
Then he held each trinket up in the dazzling rays of the electric lights-rings, pins, cuff buttons, collar buttons, chains and charms, and stuffed a wad into a purse.
"Here's your nice worked leather pocket-book, proof against pickpockets; only twenty-five cents-and all this beautiful jewelry given away!"

There was a rush from the audience, and in a twinkling he had sold a dozen bocketbooks. "Hand me your quarters, gentlemen, and be quick, please."
Nobody responded.
"Twenty-five cents each, gentlemen, hand

me the money."
"Why, we thought you were giving them

"Why, we thought you were giving them away?" responded a swarthy farmer.
"And so we all did," added a tall young mountaineer, with rough top boots and a big white Texas hat.
"Oh, no, I sold you the pocketbooks and gave away the jewelry."
"Boys, let's give 'em up and go, this is a swindle," said one.
"No we wont, he can't swindle us," said White Hat.
"Gentlemen you misunderstand ma"."

"Gentlemen, you misunderstand me!"
A wild hubbub of voices drowned him and for a few minutes confusion reigned.
It took the jewelry man a quarter of an hour to explain matters, and after he had done so, it took another ten minutes to explain to the man with the hat that he would do all that he promised, and that if he bought the pocketbook he would find all the jewelry in that just as the vender had

After a long colloquy the young man bought the book, and when he opened it and found the the book, and when he opened it and found the jewelry all there, a smile of satisfaction over-spread his features. The others crowded around and examined the bargain, and in half an hour the vender had sold more pocketbooks than he usually sells in an active night.

HER WORDS.

If her silence is golden, what then are her words? Something purer than gold, Something sweeter than music of birds,

Long time withholden.

Long time withholden.

Diamonds?—Nay! diamonds are brilliant and bold,
Rubies?—Nay! rubles are flashing and cold,
Opals?—Nay! opals are fickle of oid.

What then are her words, since her silence is

mething purer than gold, ing sweeter than music of birds, Long time withholden. -ORELIA KEY BELL

C. J. DALIES shades. 42 Mar DR. W. S. A. So No. 120 Wash

THE BOY PREACHER.

STORY.

CRUELTE

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BELL,

ENTERTAINS A LARGE AUDIENCE AT

Jimmle Cook Delivers a Warm Sermon Which Is Received with Feeling-He Is Sick and Needs Rest.

The big Sunday-school room underneath
Tenity church was unable to hold the crowd
which collected yesterday to hear Jimmie
Cook, the boy preacher, deliver his first ser-

mon in one of the big city churches.

Before 2 o'clock the people commenced arriving and a half hour later there was not an inch of standing room left. The people continued, however, pouring in, and when they could no longer squeeze through the doors crowded about the windows and even wrestled with each other for places along the rail above the area in hopes of getting a glimpse of what was going on inside.

The children of the Trinity Sunday school

were all crowded into the space back of the speaker's stand and into the rooms on each side, which are used as class rooms, but which, by means of gears and folding doors, can be turned into a part of the main auditorium.

For nearly one hour and a half the immense erowd waited patiently for the boy preacher. The heat was oppressive, and fully half the audience were standing in the aisles and against the walls. It was hopeless, however to get out after once having gained a position inside, and with the use of fans the throng stood the delay as patiently as they could.

At last a murmur of ralief spread through

the audience, and a tall man, pushing a dimin utive figure before him, appeared at the side door back of the reading desk. It took fully ten minutes for the new arrivals to make their way to the space reserved for the speaker, and the people in the back of the room stood on their chairs in their eagerness to get a glimpse of the child they had been told was a marvel After Dr. Heidt had shaken hands with the

little preacher he motioned him to a big chair, little preacher he motioned him to a big chair, which the boy took with perfect self-possession, and immediately sank back into its depths so far that he became almost invisible. Dr. Heidt opened the service with a hymn, after which he offered a prayer asking a blessing on the congregation and on the boy who had, at such an early age, devoted himself to the service of the Lord. Dr. Heidt prayed that the spirit of God might strengthen his little body.

During the singing of the hymn, and also during the prayer, the boy preacher sat back

during the prayer, the boy preacher sat back in his chair, with his face buried in his hand, in his chair, with his face buried in his hand, occasionally, with a motion strangely old and ill adapted to his boyish appearance, he smoothed back the hair from his forehead. It was evident that, under his assumed calmness, he was suffering the most intense excitement.

When the time came for him to speak le advanced calmly to the table and announced advanced calmly to the table and announced that he would read a few verses from the bible and would then preach. He tried at first to lean over the big Bible which was in front of him, but finding it too high he moved to the end of the table, and with his body half resting on it he read that portion of the Scripture which tells of the raising of a brazen serpently the children of Israel while in the desert.

serpent by the children of Israel while in the desert.

When he closed the Bible the small boy commenced to preach. He was evidently in earnest but his excitement got so much the better of him that it was difficult to follow what he said. The boy has evidently listened to many country preachers and he has caught something of their manerisms. As he warmed up to his subject his little body termble with the violence of his excitement, and he besought the audience with impassioned gestures to turn their eyes to the Lord where alone salvation could be obtained, and not put off until too late the considering of holy things.

At the conclusion of the boy's sermon Dr. Heidt explained to the audience that he, had never seen the boy before, but he was told that his family were invalids, and that he himself was in need of medical attention, and also wished to be educated. He therefore requested four gentlemen to stand one at each door and collect what the congregation might wish to contribute. Quite a large sum was collected.

After the service, the boy preacher seemed

collected.

After the service the boy preacher seemed After the service the boy preacher seemed thoroughly prostrated, though he made an effort to stand up and shake hands with a great many who came up to speak to him. It was perfectly evident that the child is in great need of medical attention, and a doctor in the audience remarked that his nervous system was being worked on to such an extent that an absolute rest and freedom from excitement should be given him immediately.

The Second Baptist Church Makes a Sate-

ment of Their Financial Condition. and a few words by the pastor, was mainly taken and a few words by the pastor, was mainly taken up with the annual reports of the various officers. The treasurer reported \$5,743 from pew rents and collections, and disbursements \$5,492. The treasurer of the Sunday school reported total collections \$689, and disbursements \$667. Ad-ditional collections and contributions were as fol-

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lows:
Regular mission collections.
Contribution to the Cuban church.
To Southern Baptist Theological seminary.
Raised by Young Men's society.
Grant to Ira Street Mission.
Raised by Woman's Mission society.
Grant to Judson Memorial church.

Total collections...\$17,968
Of course, the amounts collected were paid out for various benevolent purposes—such as state, home and foreign missions, city missions, aiding weaker churches, assisting young men to an education in Mercer university, helping indigent ministers and Sunday-school work.

The number of church members is 940. The membership of the Sunday school is 350, with an average attendance of 212. The church is harmonious, carnest and zealous in spirit, and is contemplating the erection of a new house of worship. The Sunday school is well trained and organized, and highly cultivated in singing. The Sunday-schoolteachers and the officers of both church and school are all zealous and efficient. Two city missions are sustained by the funds and labors of the church members—one on Ira street, and one on Capitol avenue, both of which are prosperous.

WERE CHEMICALS USED?

The Spiritualists' Meeting Last Night, During Which a Bet Was Offered.

ing Which a Bet Was Offered.

The Spiritualists held an exceedingly interesting meeting yesterday evening at 7½ Alabama street. The meeting was opened by the singing of a hymn, after which Mr. Gillet delivered an interesting address on the reasonableness and advantage of spiritualism. Miss Maud Jones then commenced a manifestation of slate writing. She had just got well under way, when a voice from the back of the hall broke the silence by offering to wager \$500 that the slate was covered with a chemical preparation. Miss Jones's mother rose from her place near the platform and immediately accepted the bet. She even offered to make the terms more favorable, and bet \$500 to \$100 that no chemical preparation could be found on her daughter's slate. The sound of many voices arose, and before the young man who had offered the original bet could reach the stage to put up his money, the meeting was declared adjourned.

The Spiritualists were not the least disturbed by the convence whet they there the work of the weather the original by the convence whet they they be the saide.

The Spiritualists were not the least disturbed by the occurrence, but they thought the spirits would be unwilling to manifest themselves after such a question had been raised, and they, therefore, decided to adjourn.

A Man of Orders.

Sergeant Moss arrested Jim Allen last night Sergeant Moss arrested Jim Allen last night on the charge of stealing an over coat from a negronamed Carlyle. The coat was taken from a colored Odd Fellows hall, of which Jim is a high muck-a-muck. Jim had papers on his person showing that he belonged to eight different orders.

Sergeant Moss thinks that the negro has been playing off on his brethren and that there is something wrong with him. A warrant will be taken out for him today.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DALIEL, furniture, wall paper, window hades. 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.
DR. W. S. ARMSTRONG has removed his office

A HARD RIDE.

Station-House Keeper Foute Takes Dr. Anderson to Milledgeville.

Dr. W. E. Foute, station-house keeper, returned from Milledgeville, having turned Dr. Anderson, the insane physician from Morgan county, over to the authorities of the insane asylum of Milledgeville.

Dr. Foute hed with the add side of it. The

asylum of Milledgeville.

Dr. Foute had a pretty hard ride of it. The unfortunate man talked incessantly all the way on first one and then another subject in the wildest sort of a way. He was continually calling for tickets when he would see the conductor, and at other times was discussing the abilities and incidental traits of character of Queen Victoria, President Harrison and other contemporary rules.

ontemporary rulers.

At Macon the patient made an attempt to escape while changing cars, and called for police, United States marshal, and other officers for assistance. It took Dr. Fonte some time to pacify him, and he tried his best to get away. After leaving Macon all went well until they reached Milledgeville, and boarded the dummy. As the dummy reached the switch he asked:

switch he asked:

"Where does that street lead to, sir?"

"I don't know," replied Dr. Foute, "I've never been here before."

Suddenly, and without warning, he made a spring, and but for the watchfulness of the officers would have leaped from the cars. He seemed to realize where he was being taken, and it was all Dr. Foute could do to control him.

him.

After his arrival Dr. Foute was informed that the insane physician had only been out about four months. He has lucid intervals, during which he is harmless, and gives no trouble. But his case is considered incurable, and he will probably spend the remainder of his days inside the walls of the asylum.

A MERE PROVINCIAL:

"You have stolen my husband!"

The lady who thus spoke was-tall, pale, severely dressed in a black gown, which fitted closely to her figure, and rose to her throat. She stood erect, and dominated a little person who was decked in laces and ribbons, with powder on her face, and color in her cheeks and lips—a little creature so seemingly artificial, so palpably a creation of the dressmaker's skill, that she reminded one of a doll. A cynic could not help fancying that it would be as cruel to undress her as to pluck the feathers of a canary bird. She sat in a cozy arm-chair in her parlor on the fourth story of a fashionable hotel, and she fixed her eyes with an expression of saucy sarcasm on the face of her visitor as she answered the latter's fierce arraingment.

"My dear Mrs. Livingston, how impetious you are! I won't deny, as one or two of my letters seem to have fallen into your hands, that there has been rather a lively flirtation between Mr. Livingston and myself. He is so fascinating, and I am so susceptible. But frankly, dear, does a trifle of that kind warrant you in dashing into my rooms in such a tragic way, with such yielent speeches? You

fascinating, and I am so susceptible. But frankly, dear, does a trifle of that kind warrant you in dashing into my rooms in such a tragic way, with such violent speeches? You must be reasonable. Almost all married women have to put up with the little tribulations of which you complain. You surely did not expect that a handsome man of the world like Mr. Livingston was going to play Darby to your Joan throughout life. If he hadn't taken a fancy to me he probably would to some one else, and he might have chosen a person who would have given you more annoyance than I shall. He might have been captured by an actress, or a ballet dancer, or some low person who would have disgraced him and you. Really, I think you ought to be grateful to me for having spared you such risks. At any rate you mustn't imagine we are playing tragedy. I can assure you I don't care two pins for Mr. Livingston, and if you are concerned about our flirtation I will forbid him the door. I am the most accommodating woman in the world. I wouldn't quarrel with you, dear, for any man living. Let us shake hands. You won't? And how pale you are! Sit down. I'll order lunch here, and we'll make friends over a cup of chocolate. Won't you?"

"It thank you. I think not."

And the tall lady in black was graver than ever, as she fixed her honest, truthful eyes on the face of the gay butterfly who sat in front of her. Her gaze was so stern that the dollwoman shrank, and a little shiver went through her, and her voice almost trembled as she asked:

"May I not ring for a glass of water?"

through her, and her voice almost trembled as she asked:

"May I not ring for a glass of water?"

"It is not necessary, Mrs. Pembroke."

"At least you will sit down?"

"That also is needless. What I have to say can be said standing." Her voice was low, but quite steady, and the hand which rested on the back of a chair did not quiver in the least.

"I must tell you, Mrs. Pembroke, that I am, I suppose, an extraordinary woman. I am in love with my husband. I was brought up in love with my husband. I was brought up in the country, with simple, old-fashioned no-tions. I had never cared for any one when Mr. Livingston began to pay his addresses to me, and when I married him I loved him with my Mr. Livingston began to pay his addresses to me, and when I married him I loved him with my whole heart. I have done so ever since. I have not been a tame, submissive wife. My love has been passionate, absorbing, fierce. We spent three years of unmixed happiness together in our country home; the days and the nights were too short for the expression of our mutual love. I fear, madam, that you may not quite understand me, but we were simple people; our supreme happiness consisted in being alone together, holding each other's hands, and looking into each other's eyes. Many an evening we thus spent together leaning on the window-sill, looking at the stars, and speaking to each other in half whispers. One day business required Mr. Livingston to visit the city, and I accompanied him. He belongs, as you know, to ene of the oldest families in the country. He felt it due to himself that he should entertain, and we did so. It was thus that I received you under my roof. I hated society. I mistrusted it from the first felt that it was false. But I did so. It was thus that I received you under my roof. I hated society. I mistrusted it from the first. I felt that it was false. But I had to entertain it, and with it—you. You were pretty. You dressed in the style which attracts men. You were familiar with the jargon of the fine world, which was a sealed book to me. You came and you stole my happiness, my future, my life. Do you imagine I am one of the women who forget? Never! You have killed my hopes of that happy return to our country home which consoled me when the world wearied me. There can never be a happy home for me again. I can never more lean on the window-sill, watching the stars, with him at my side. It would fill me with horror to touch the lips which your lips have soiled. I can never again rest in arms which may have clasped

fill me with horror to touch the lips which your lips have soiled. I can never again rest in arms which may have clasped you. I can love him no more, for he chose between us and prefered you. In my heart there is no room henceforth for joy or hope. I am like a nun who learns unexpectedly that there is no God.

"All this because you are pretty, and dress well, and have little blonde curls, behind yourears, and can put on your neck and arms powder, which I afterwards find on my husband's coat. True, you kindly offer to break off with Mr. Livingston. You are even gracious enough to advise me to let bygones be bygones, and you carry civility so far as to invite me to lunch. That would be delightful, indeed. Very delightful. But I fear I must deny myself the pleasure."

Mrs. Livingston spoke quietly, in low tones, but there was an undercurrent of anguish in her voice which more than once threatened to arrest her articulation by a torrent of sobs.

Mrs. Pembroke, at first shocked, was then terrified. There was something in her visitor's face which freightened her.

"What," she stammered—"what do you propose to do?"

Mrs. Livingston smiled bitterly, but did not smeak.

propose to do?"

Mrs. Livingston smiled bitterly, but did not

Mrs. Lavingston similed bitterly, but did not speak.

"Did you," screamed Mrs. Pembroke, "come here to murder me?"

"What good would that do?" replied the visitor. "Your death would not alter the fact that he preferred you to me," and she moved slowly toward the open window, which, reaching from the floor nearly to the ceiling, looked

ing from the floor nearly to the ceiling, looked out upon the square.

"Then," stammered Mrs. Pembroke in an agony of terror, "what do you want?"

"Simply fredom—thus!" and Mrs. Livingston sprang through the window upon the cruel paving-stone four stories below.—Linda Lynde in the Del Monte Wave.

A Central Home at a Bargain Six room cottage, on large lot, 100x200, between Ivy and Courtland streets, one-half block of electric cars. Beautiful property. Only \$4,500, on easy terms, Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad street.

HE PLAYED CARDS.

BET ON HORSE RACES, ANDRAD NK

nething Not Generally Known Abou George Washington Some of His Old Accounts Brought Out.

Accounts Brought Out.

From the Cleveland Leader.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—Among the secret archives preserved in the state department are many very old and very curious books and papers bearing upon the early history of the republic, and the men who were identified with it. In a drawer under lock and key are the personal account books kept by Washington George Washington appears to have had, among the weaknesses common to humanity, a fondness for cards and other games of chance. Like most gentlemen of the time, he played for stakes—we may suppose "just to make it interesting." In his extremely methodical way he kept a carefully itemized account of his winnings and losses. These items were entered in his day book and duly posted in his ledger and cash account on the debt or credit side as the case might be. In his ledger are two pages, headed, respectively, in large and ornamental letters, "Cards and Other Play—Dr.," and "Contra—Cr." The former contains the record of his losses and the latter of his winnings. The following are a few specimen entries of this unique account: 1772.

E s. d.
Feb. 28—To cash lost at Fredricksburg....... 2 3 6

a rew specimen entries of this unique account: 1772.

£ s. d.

Feb. 28—To cash lost at Fredricksburg... 2 3 6
March 2—To cash lost at Williamsburgh... 8 9
March 13—To cash lost at Williamsburgh... 1 5 0
And on the credit side:

counts covers three years, running to December 31, 1774. During 1773 the debits and credits ran along about even, but he was still behind by reason of the hard row of stumps that he struck in 1873 at Williamsburgh. There are in all thirty-six items on the debit side of the account and twenty-seven on the credit. They show that he played at Philadelphia, Alexandria, Norfolk and other places, besides those heretofore named, though there are more entries at Williamsburgh than any other.

There is no evidence to show what particular game was played, whether euchre, whist, old sledge, or the game that a former minister to England wrote, long after Washington's time, was played "between explosions" on steamboats plying the western rivers.

By turning one leaf of the ledger we get a little more light respecting the item given above "cash won at Boucher's." On the next page is a personal account with "The Reverend Mr. Boucher," which would indicate that even preachers played for stakes in those days, at least that there was a game of that even tatted the text at the content of the least that even a game of that even a facet that even a

Mr. Boucher," which would indicate that even preachers played for stakes in those days, at least that there was a game of that sort at the Rev. Mr. Boucher's house. The charges in the account against the dominie appear to be for money loaned at sundry times, amounting in all to £4 10s. The loans were not repaid, for some years afterward, Washington balanced his account ,by entering upon the "contra" side:

In September, 1773, the future father of his country appears to have had something of a "lark" at the races. I find the following in

Traveling expenses to and from the Annapolis races. Sundry play tickets. Cards and races. Ticket to ball. Gave to servants.	is cash account:			
Sundry play tickets	raveling expenses	to and	from the	An- £
Cards and races				
Ticket to ball	undry play tickets			3
Ticket to ball	ards and races			3
	icket to ball			
The state of the s				-

the other side of the account. He paid 5/0 for the fun of the races. Nearly a year earlier—Oct. 10, 1772—there

Nearly a year earner—Oct. 10, 1772—there is an entry in his cash account. "Cash lost on the races £16s." It does not appear that he was anything of a "plunger" on the turf, his bettings being more for amusement than for chance of profit.

There is also an account with "The Right Hon. Lord Sterling," on the credit side of which is entered in Washington's own hand: By 60 of his Delaware Lotery tickets put into my hands to sell and dispose of for ten dollars each.

my hands to sell and dispose of for ten dollars each.

It appears by a memorandum that Washington was to be allowed a commission of \$1 on each ticket sold. Evidently he disposed of considerably more than 100 tickets in all, as he charges "The Right Hon. Lord Sterling" with cash therefor to the samount of £240—about \$1,200. He took the amount of his commission in tickets, but there is no record that he drew any prizes.

On the same pages Washington has another account. He charges "The Rev'd. Mr. Magowan" with "12 tickets in the Delaware Lottery put into your hands to sell. The "contra" shows that the preacher sold the tickets and turned in the money:

Here are two items that came together in his cash account:

Cash paid Benjamin Harrison Jr. Fag.

on our first trip to the Dismal swamp."

Dr. Walker and Washington seem to have visited the swamp frequently to inspect the progress of the work, and the expenses of these trips were carefully charged up to the "Dismal Swamp." Who Walker was does not appear. He is sometimes recorded as "Dr." in other places as "Mr.," and often as plain "Walker," without any frills. But the account furnishes abundant evidence of their conviviality while on these trips. There were "jamborees" in those early days. The brief story of one of them is told in the following entry:

Paid for toddy for self, Walker, and others at a little jamboree near the Drummond lake out-

mittees.

But really £5—\$25—should furnish a pre stiff supply of "toddy for self, Walker, a others," unless there was a numerous crowd "others." It may fairly be assumed that "toddy" was considered an antidote for Dim Swamp malaria and snake hites. That is tway it would be explained in these days.

BENNER'S FORECAST.

The Ohio Prophet Sees Prosperity Abead for the Year 1890.

Samuel Benner in Record and Guide.

I predict that prices for iron and railroad stocks will advance and be considerably higher in 1890 than in 1889, and that 1890 will be the most prosperous year for the iron trade, railroads and for general business since 1881. Iron is the most useful of all metals—it is the monarch of business, the barometer of commerce; it is the great Jupiter of trade, and when the iron industry is prosperous so is the general business of this country. I am well aware that my prediction, made last January, of the upward tendency of iron and better business for the year 1889, was considered by many persons as premature, and would be a failure. The continued low prices had made them discouraged. Yet we have seen the prediction verified—iron has steadily advanced since the middle of February.

The cause and major question which made the turning point from commercial depression to activity in trade, was the outcome of the election in 1886, which turned the tide in the minds of a majority of business men at that time, although the turn in business affairs was not apparent until some time later. However, it was scarcely a month after the inauguration of General Harrison when the decline in iron ceased, a decline that had brought about a widespread stagnation in the iron world.

A restoration of confidence in the future has resulted in enlarging trade and in an increase of the industries of our country, making a lively continued demand for iron. A revival in general business stimulates the iron trade, and a rising iron market is the best evidence of it and that it will continue. The aggregate grain and cotton crops of the past year are the largest in the history of this country, which is an important factor for promoting profitable and voluminous trade, and no doubt was the foundation for the extensive business done during the closing months of 1889. Yet the advance in iron had commenced several months before the extent and outcome of the crops were known.

The only adverse contingency that the mo

roads to accommodate this increasing business. There will be a boom in railroad stocks this year.

The mining industry will feel the favorable influence the coming spring; the increased demandfor coal, ore and other minerals, with the revival and activity in general trade, will employ the full capacity of the labor of this country; the demand for labor will increase, making wages higher.

The growing winter wheat has a favorable start, which is an indication of a large crop of wheat the coming summer. The crops of foreign countries are short and below an average, which will make a demand for our surplusgrain and provisions. The balance of trade is in our favor.

We observe, as a result of the brilliant outlook, that there is a universal scramble for property. British syndicates are sending their money to this country by the millions to buy our breweries, distilleries, nail mills, cotton and woolen factories, oil, ore and coal lands, furnaces, elevators and all else they can invest in where there is a prospect of a reasonable profit. All Europe is excited about the scarcity of iron, and where the supply is to come from to meet the requirements of railway extension and military operations in the old countries. Prices have been advancing in England more rapidly than in this country.

We are fiow in an era of commercial activity unequaled in the annals of trade.

A production of 10,000,000 tons of pig iron will not supply the demand for 1890. No. 1 pig iron will be low at \$30 per ton. The price will advance above that figure this year.

The growth of the United States is remark-

able.
Sixtyfive millions of people.
Four hundred million acres of improved and cultivated land.
Two hundred thousand miles of railway.
A billion and a half of good money in circu-

A network of electric wires from ocean to cean, and a profusion of all elements of

wealth.

The progress and improvements in commerce, manufacture and agriculture surpass anything known in the world's history. Marion Harland on Soup-Making.

anything known in the world's history.

Marion Harland on Soup-Making.

In the course of my explorations, I was directed by a friend who had tested their products, to the building occupied by the Franco-American Food company, New York.

What I saw and learned of real soup-making—honest, clean and appetizing—I propose, still in the interest of American housewives, to relate as frankly as I would expose the iniquities of conventional "canning," did diaphragm and taste allow me to undertake the task.

Beginning with the raw material, I, an unexpected visitor, found in the larder huge shins of beef; chickens, dressed and whole, fair, plump and free from the suspicion of taint; calves heads, white and firm; muston and veal in prime order; barrels of healthy vegetables; parsley, celery and other soup herbs; all the appliances needful for the manufacture of divers kinds of soup in a private family, but on a gigantic scale.

This is the opinion of Marion Harland on a small scale, embodled in a book on soup-making, which we will present free to anyone who will ask for one at our store.

We have all kinds, such as Green Turtle, Terrapin, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Melligatawney, Consomme, Julienne Chicken, Vegetable, Puntamier, Beef-Mutton Broth, Tomato, Pea and French Boullion, all of which are delightful, and should be tried to be appreciated.

Do you want some first-class, dark Buckwheat and pure Maple Syrup for breakfast? If so, we can supply you.

Then if you have a bad cold and want some pure Honey, which is good for all pulmonic affections, we have that also. If you want the best Jersey Butter in Atlanta, we have it. Remember this, because we know good butter is hard to find. We have just received fresh involces of Pineapple Cheese, Edam and Neufchael. Also small Dove Ham, from six to ten pounds, B. Bacon in small pieces, two to four pound. Try Split Pea Soup, or Lentis, they are nice. Our fancy New York Oneida Community Cheese has arrived. Strawberries, fresh every day, during this week.

jan 25 pn r m

THE WEATHER REPORT. Indications for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, January 26.—Indications morrow: Generally fair; southwesterly slight change in temperature.

OBSERVEE'S OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. (Gould Building.)
ATLANTA, Ga., January 28.
All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridian time—at each place.

E E WIND.

STATIONS.	om	rm	W P't	Dir'n	Vel'y	nfall	ather.
Meridian					6		Cloudless
Pensacola Mobile	30.14	66	66	SW	12		Cloudless
Montgomery	30.06	70	56	SW	8		Cloudless
New Orleans	30.12	70	66	SW	10		Cloudless
Galveston	30.10	68		8	8	.00	PtCloudy
Palestine	2 3.98	72	62	8	6	.00	Cloudless
Corpus Christi.	33.04	70	**	SE	12		Cloudless
Brownsville Rio Grande Cty	30.02	12 78	66 66	8	10		Cloudless Cloudless
					TION		Ciountes
(Local Time.) TIME OF OB- SERVATION.							
7 a.m 7 p. m	30.17	57	55		Light	.00	Cloudy

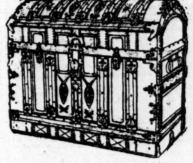
ROYAL BAKING POWDER



This powder never varies. A marvel of pure strength and healthfulness. More economic than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, New York. At wholesale by H. C. Boynton and Shropshire & Dodd, Atlanta, Ga.

GREAT SLAUGHTER

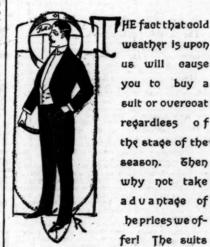
TRUNKS & VALISES



We have bought out the entire stock of Trunks and Valises of the Huzza Trunk factory. They being more or less shop-worn and imperfect, we will for the next ten days close the same out at a great sacrifice. If you want a bargain, come and see us.

IEBERMAN & KAUFMANN Atlanta Trunk Factory.

92 and 94 Whitehall St.



weather is upon us will cause regardless of the stage of the season. Then why not take advantage of he prices we offer! The suits

we are selling at discounted figures will commend themselves to you; and be assured that we prefer money to elothing now, without any thought of profit.

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24 Whitehall, Corner

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HEALTH IS WEALTH



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TYRAT MENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, fits, Norvous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermator hea caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
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To cure any case. With each order received by us
for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send
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money if the treatment does not effect a cure.
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Sole Agents for the genuine, 63 Whitehall street,
Atlanta, 63.

AMUSEMENTS.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MATINEE JANUARY 27 AND 28. TUESDAY AT 2.

W. H. POWER'S COMPANY A strictly first-class company, including the tal-ented Irish Comedian,

Carroll Johnson

(Late of Johnson & States A Car Load of Scenery! A Powerful Dramatic Company! Replete with New Songs and Dances. Production same as at the 14th street theater, New York.

Regular prices. Reserved seats at Miller's.
jan 24—tf

WEDNESDAY AND JANUARY 26TH
THURSDAY, JANUARY 26TH

J. K. EMMET In his New and Natural Drama. UNGCE JOE.

FRIEZ IN A MAD HOUSE. Which ran three months at the Fourteenth Street
Theater, New York City.
Excellent Company! One-Half Carload Scenery!
Plinlimmon, the \$5.000 Dog, the largest
and handsomest Dog in the world!

ENTIRE NEW SONGS Regular prices Reserved seats at Miller's, tf

tlemen who have purchased a piano from us in the past ten years, as we have only been in business a little while. Then we do not think

A Poor Man's Money and patronage we appreciate as much as a We have sold a good many

to some of Atlanta's best and most useful citi-

zens, who know a good piano, and who appreciate Atlanta and her Home Industries. We thank them for their encouragement.

If you want a Piano, come to see us. You will be delighted with the Cooper. Everybody is. Tuning and repairing a specialty. ATLANTA PIANO COMPANY,

27 MARIETTA STREET. Stockholders' Meeting.

DIRST MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Mutual Printing Company will be held in

the office of C. L. & T. J. Delbridge, 17 and 19 West Peters street, Monday, January 27th, 7:30 p-

m., for the purpose of organization. THOS. J. DELBRIDGE,

For the Committee. SELLING OUT

I am selling the entire stock of

TOBACCO AND CIGARS Of J. Steinheimer & Co. at actual cost. DAVID MAYER, 36 WALL ST.

Church's Improved Alabastine,

FOR WALLS AND CEILINGS. ONE CARLOAD JUST RECEIVED.

Trade Supplied at Factory Prices. A. P. TRIPOD. 45 Decatur Street, Atlanta.

jan 25 d-tf Buffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FRE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every Prof. F. C. POWLER, Moodus, Conn. nov9-dly wkyly

TLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT-ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest. The following schedule in effect Dec. 22, 1829:

No. 50 No. 52 No. 56 dai Daily Daily Sunday. SOUTHBOUND. Leave Atlanta Arrive Newnan Lagrange... West Point Opelika.... Arrive Columbus..... | 6 25 pm | 6 25 am romery... 7 20 pm 3 00 am cola..... 1 25 am 9 15 am e...... 2 10 am 8 10 am brieans... 7 00 am 12 40 pm con. Tex... 2 20 am 9 00 am Arrive Montgomery... Arrive Pensacola... Arrive Mobile..... Arrive New Orleans... Arrive Houston. Tex. TO SELMA, VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPORT. No. 51 No. 53 ly except Daily Daily. Sunday.

Train 50 carries Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between New York and Atlanta, and Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and New Orleans. Train 51 carries Pullman Buffet car be-tween New Orleans and Atlanta, and Atlanta and New York. Trains 82 and 38 carry Fullman Buffet sleeping car between Washington and New Or-

E. I. TYLER, CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass. Ag'l. JOHN A. GEB, District Pass. Agent.

LETTER LIST.

List of Letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Ga., for the week ending January 25, 4890. Parties calling will please say "advertised," and give the date. One cent must be collected on each ad-LADIES' LIST.

LADIES' LIST.

A-Miss Broffle Arnold, Mrs Adams, Carrie Allen, Mrs George Alen, Miss Battie Arendall, Mary Akers, Mrs. & McAlegander.

B-Miss A C Beaucamp, Mrs A Brown, Mrs C Baker (2), Miss Anna Bain, Mrs Alice M Batey, Mrs D Bryant, Mrs E-A Butler, Mrs. Ender Mrs. Broks (2), Miss J V Baker, Mrs M F Builley, Mary C Bell, Miss Martha Bourn, Mrs N E Brannon, Mrs M Burge, Mrs Rachel Brown, Miss P Benson, Miss S Busco, Mrs Susan Browhour.

C-Mrs Ca Chick, Miss C Cyrlapd, Miss Charita Coley, Miss G T Cautter, Miss Keorgi M Cox, Miss P Cuttoreary, Miss Luia Coleman, Miss J Cunningham, Miss Luia Caighly, Miss Jennie Cassell, Mrs Mattie Cabe, Rachel Canel, Mrs S C Carson, Mrs W H Coppedge.

19-Miss Fannie Davis, Emily Daniels, Mrs Hafry Dodd (2), Mrs J N Duning.

E-Miss Allice Evans, Helen X Edwards, Laura Evans.

E-Miss Allice Evans, Helen X Edwards, Laura Evans.

F-Mrs C Wiffox, Mrs F Flowers, Jennie Fletcher, Miss Mattie Fields.

G-Miss Alin Green, Alice Gann, Miss Carrie Gardner, Bessy Green, Mrs LeGanghan, Miss Florence Green, Miss J C Gann, Mrs J L Grant, Miss Lalia Glen, Miss Lila Gilbert, Mrs M J. Ganns, Miss Namey Gleaton, Miss Salie Gray, Susie A Gilbert.

H-Mrs Howard, Mrs A S Harris, Charlity Harris, Mrs Clumine Harper, Mrs Dafult Humerson, Mrs Jaina Harper, Mrs Mary S Hamilton, Miss Mary Holms, Mrs M A Howell.

J-Miss Alice Jackson, Miss Hattle Jones, Miss Lila Jennings, Miss Lula Jackson, Miss Mary Johnson, Mrs M J Jones, Miss Rossie Jones, Sallie Johnson, Mrs Wiley Jones, Mrs W C Johnson.

K-Alice Karr, Mrs G W Kelley, Mrs Mooney Kessens.

L-Mrs Annie Lee, Mrs Nancy Lee, Mrs W F Le-Mrs Annie Lee, Mrs Nancy Lee, Mrs W r
Levis.

M-Miss Morris, Mrs Agnes Malony, Miss A B
Montgomery, Mrs Jennie Moore, Miss Emily
Miller, Miss Hattie Martin, Mrs L Meeko, Mrs. J F
May, Mrs Liza Moore, Miss Maggie Murphy, Mary
McCurdee, Mary May, Mrs M M Martin, Miss M
Moos, Miss Maggie Moford, Sallie Medoure, Mrs
M J McConneil, Mrs W P Malor.

Q-Miss Walter Odell, V W Odell.

P-Mrs D Pierce, Mrs Lizzie Pruit, Miss Lena
Philips, Mrs Mary-Peterson, Miss Mary Pason.

R-Carrie Rite, Mrs Aldus Ruman, Carrie Reynolds, Mrs. J T Rice, Mrs Nicie Richardson, Mrs
M J Redding, Tildy Roberts, Mrs Millie Robertson.

M J Redding, Tildy Roberts, Mrs. Millie Robertson.

S-Miss C Sand, Mrs. Cornelia Strollyer, Dora Smith, Miss Ella Spense, Mrs. Eliza Stolks, Miss. Emma Selkirk. Mrs. L P Starnes, Mrs. L P Smith, Mary Stiles, Miss Rossie Sims, Rony Sandets.

T-Mrs. C Thornton, Miss A S Thomas, Miss E Truitt, Eliza Thurman, Miss. H Thompkins, Mrs. Lizzie Threet, Mrs. Kate Teagu, Miss Mary Thorne, Rosa Traylor, F. W Turner, Mrs. Sallie Tarpely.

V-Pheby Vinson.

W-Mrs. C E Williams, Mrs. C C Williams, C.O L. Watkins, Miss Emma White, Miss F-Willis, Miss. I Williams, Miss Katle Willis, Miss Lennie Wimpy, Mrs. L M Waite, Miss Maggie Weekly, Miss Notta Williams, Mrs. Maggie Wason, Mrs. N. L. Williams, Mrs. Madeline Walker, Mrs. Mattie Wheeler, Sarah Walker.

GENTS' LIST.

Wheeler, Sarah Walker.

GENTS' LIST.

A—A W S Austin, Andy Ackley, Dawn Aldmon, Dun Adams, Ed Ago, Frank Alexander, H P Arnold, L J Alterturny, L D Avery, P M Atkins, R M Austin, Wm Alston, Will J Austin, W S Anderson, Wesle Ambrose, W K Ashford.

R—A P Buck, Wm Bevill, A W Briggs, A H Bolender, Ben Boeschamp, B F Borton, Alex Beuteen, Albert Braddle, Allon Bell, C C Brown, Doudell Brown, Dock Bright, Chas Bishop, C A Benscatu, E W Burnett, Geo Bryant, Groen Bayad, Geo N Butler, Geo Bryant, Groen Bayad, Geo N Butler, Geo Bryant, Groen Bayad, Geo N Butler, Geo Byant, John T Bradley, John Blockstock, J M Ball, Jas Byme, John Brown, J M Blockman, J P Bellinger, John Brown, J M Blockman, J P Bellinger, John Buckley, John Brown, J E Burke, John W Brumm, M J Bentley, J A Billeps, L J Boone, L A Barmore, P C Baffkins, C S Brown, N E Belver, Samuel Bone, Samuel R Branch, Shad Ball, T W Bridgley, T M Butt, W H Boyd, Wilber Bradford, A W Bevven, Wm Bender, W A Brown W H Berigham, Rev W W Beckett, W B Blockens, W H Bowens, W A Booth.

C—B B E Cohen, Augustaus Collin, B C Cressy, Andrew Circus, Abe Cosworth, Ad Crane, Arthur Cyphent, B S Crow, A B Crawford, Diloss Churchill, C F Cone, C A Cheek, Eddle Chapman, F A Chastain, Heary Cunningham, H L Cason, Geo G Com, Dr H H. Clements, Hyas Collein, A C Commake, J W Cooper, G H Cotter, J O Collins, J C Crawford, Jin Grymes, W H Crawford, Walter Clark, A F Crawford, Jis Chas Dubyshine, D D Dam, H G GENTS' LIST.

TM Crymes, W H Crawford, Walter Clark, A F Crawford.

D-M Dessau, Chas Dubyshine, D D Dam, H G Daly, Jas De Forest, J J Daugherty, Master Dobins, Rich Duncan, W A Doverin, W F Denmard, E—Frank Ellington, G F Edwards, J W Eberhart, Philip Emory, W Everett, Wisley Elder, Wm Ezel, C H Evans.

F—Allen Forst, C A Foote, E J Fisher, Ernest Freeman, E B Fitts, Geo Forster, John Fleming, J W Frank, John F Flocklan, J M Fallin, Max Elnsher, S F Flood, 2.

G—A 1. See, Frank Griffin, G H Grady, George Gooden, Henry Grantham, Jas A Gresham, J C Glyzin, Julius Gilbert, M W and H W Graham, Newton Goddard, Sidney Grēch, W M Graham, Martin Gentry.

Glyzin, Julius Gilbert, H W and H W Graham, Newton Goddard, Sidney Grēch, W M Graham, Martin Gentry.

H——Homer, A C. Humphries, Andy Henacrson, A Huttleston, C H Huchre, Crawford Hollom, D E Hill, C A Harman, E A Hall, F D High, F J Holye, G G Ham, Handy Herrin, Grant Hopie, H L Hutton, Dr Geo Hopkins, J J Hyde, J R Howard, J L Hilss, J C Hutt, J F Hand, I M Hall, O A Hudson, Dr A L Hollis, F J Hunter, T W Hardwick, W J Hunter, W P Hollwell, W L Hammond, W P Humphrey.

I—J P Ingram.

J—Mr. Jochites, A Jackson, C C Jones, C T Johnson, Craford Jackson, J G Jeffooat J G Jones, J W Jemerson, J H Jackson, J P Jordon, M Joseph & Co, Lewis Jull, Pard Jackson, Robt Jackson, R H Johnson, T H Jeffens, W M Jones.

K—Bill Renduck, Henry Kindee, G L Kilpatrick, J no King, J no Kimp, J F Kensey, J W Kenney, J F King, L A Key, Lawrence King, S S Kilman, W S Kisen.

L—Burd Lovett, Bob Loud, C O Langston, Henry Lattic, Hugh Sarney, Jas Langdon, Jacob Leslien, J N Long; J Lyon, W B Lathrop, W J Long.

M—D McDanell, C C McPhail, Ggo McChe, J S

Lestien, J. N. Long, J. Lyon, W. B. Launtop, H. S. Long.
M.—D. McDanell, C.C. McPhail, Geo. McChe, J. S. McCrary, John-McCod, J. W. McGill, L. C. McCoy, Tommy McCurdy, Naurod McCallough, S. S. Mc-Kintie 5, Will. McMullen, W. H. McKellar, M. M. McDonald, Oscar Mack, Elick Maxwell, W. W. Matrdwart, A. S. Maddox, D. Mayl, R. Maen, G. D. Moore, Geo. Martin, John. Morgan, Jas Mass, Jas May, J. M. Murst, J. H. Miller, J. E. Murphy, L. H. Moore, M. C. Mangum, Col. Peter Martin, S. Morris, R. S. Mostin, T. V. Massey, W. T. & J. E. Morris, W. R. Millwood, T. C. Mallon, Waree Moor, Charley Morse.

Martin, S. Morris, R. S. Mostin, T.V. Massey, W. T. & J. E. Morris, W. R. Millwood, T. C. Mallon, Waree Moor, Charley Morse.

N.—J. W. Nightingale, W. J. Nolson, W. I. Nash.

O.—W. Dobe, Noell Owens.

P.—O. E. Pope, E. H. Pifer, F. E. Paling, Fray Peats

E. G. Pence, H. P. Fubler, Henry Patson, G. Patton

J. S. Pemberton, J. N. Priobett, J. A. Plunkett, Moses

Price, S. E. Puckett, S. M. Peem, T.T. Patter, 2; T.E.

Patterson, W. H. Parker.

R.—O. J. Riddel, A.X. Rodgers, Charles Rickwards

D. C. Rankin, E.C. Rutly, E. W. Robinson, Henry

Robinson, J. P. Rooks, J. L. Rodwell, Jr. J. H. Ross,

J. J. Raynolds, P. Rispoeta, Latther Rees, P. M.

Rickett, B. C. Rollins, Rockmont Robertson, Stid
man J. Rockwell, R. L. Rogers, Thomas Rives, L. G.

Rose, W. F. Randolph, W. H. Roberts.

S.—Buck Smith, A.W. Smith, X. C., C. H. Smith,

E. A. Smith, Hunter Smith, J. F. Smith, Jas. Smith,

C. Y. Tength, Smith, W. F. Smith, Jas. Seay, Frank

Shacketon, H. Y. Stout, H. Selser, H. J. Shepperd,

H. Stout, J. H. Slender, J. C. Sweat, J. H. Shedden,

Joe Stephens, Jas. Swonford, J. E. Shorpesson,

Jack Slouter, J. S. Scot, J. H. Shider,

Jas. Stanley, T. J. Snider, W. H. Seals,

T.—C. A. Pendall, Pan (Turelly, Edward Thomas,

Edwin, Thompson, Lawrence Tundy, Peggy Tus
lough, P. E. Thomas, R. M. Turner, H. Towns, W. H.

Taylor, W. J. Thylor,

D.—Anderson Urines, G. W. Ulmond, Edward

Ulrwick.

V.—R. H. Vinton, G. L. Virloin,

W. Stolk, A. W. Stolk, M. Schaler,

J. S. Stanley, J. V. Virloin,

V.—R. H. Vinton, G. L. Virloin,

V.—R. H. Vinton, G. L. Virloin,

Taylor, W. J. Haylor.

U—Anderson Urines, G. W. Uhmond, Edward
Ulrwick.

V—R H. Vinton, G. L. Virloin.

W—A Y. Whitman, O. C. West, Ed. W. Warner,
B. S. Wilson, C. G. Westbrook, E. L. Withers, E. D.
Whilokee, E. O. Woodward, Honton Williams, Geo.

W. Wall, J. W. Walker, J. W. Walk, J. W.
Ward, Josh White, J. W. Walker, J. W. Walk, J. W.
Wakefield, J. C. Wages, J. J. Whindom, Jimmy
Wolf, Jos. Wassewick, Inbon. Wooden
Josso Wess, J. T. Watson, J. L. Watt, L. A. Williams, C. Co, J. L. Walker, E. S. Warwick, Oscar Walker, P. L. Walker, Sig. G. Warner, Randolph Williams, Thos. Wilder, Willie Whaley,
William With, W. R. Williams, W. S. Walker, Willie
Wisce, Winnie Walker, Willie Whaley,
Y.—Jas Youngblood, Joe Ying, J. B. Young &
Co, Jas G. Yates, T. R. Yow, Co.

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within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:

The undivided fourth interest in the Green & Pope bridge over the Chattahoochee river, about eight unlies from Atlanta, Georgia, on the Green's Fery road; levied on as the property of C. C. Greene, to latisfy a fi, fa.'s issued from the city court of Atlanta, in favor of N. J. Hammond vs. C. C. Greene.

Also at the same time and place, two and one-fourth acres, more or less, of land, being that part of lot No. (4) four of the subdivision of the almshouse property of Fulton county, Georgia, in land lot one hundred and forty-eight (148) in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being that

house property of Fulion county, Georgia, in land lot one hundred and forty-eight (148) in the 14th district of Fulion county, Georgia, being that part of said lot No. (4) four which is borth of the public road-known as Hunter street; bound west by lot No. (5), five, east by lot No. (3) three, and on north by Manis of H. Mozeley. Latied on as the property of Thomas Nanan to sa Salv, three justice court if. His issued from the 530th district, G. M., Fulton county, Georgia, in favor of the M. A. Hunt Manufacturing company against Thomas Nunan. Also to satisfy four state and county for the years 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888 against the said Thomas Nunan.

Also at the same time and place, a tract or lot of land lying in the 1,026th district, G. M., Fulton county, Georgia, and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south side of Richardson street, and running south half way to Richardson street, inherty feet west of time of Martin street, and running south half way to Richardson street, eighty-six feet; thence east along the south side of Richardson street, eighty-six, feet; to the heginning point, said property being part of land lot No. 53, of the 14th district, originally Heary, new Fulton county, Georgia, the interest being bond for tribes, with fifty dollars purchase money paid, levied on as the property of defendant to satisfy fi. fa. issued from the 1,026th district, G. M., Fulton county, in favor of James Short ys. Isaac Williams.

Also at the same time and place, that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 74

issued from the 1,020th district, G. M., Fulton county, in favor of James Short vs. Isaac Williams.

Also at the same time and place, that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 74 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the east corner of lot No. 2 of the subdivision of Grant property; said lot being the property of James S. Todd, and running thence southwesterly along Todd's line ferry feet, thence southwesterly along Todd's line ferry feet, thence southwesterly along Todd's line ferry feet, thence southwesterly along ald land let line to the right of way of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad 1,240 feet, more or less, to the south line of said land let, thence east along said land lot line to the right of way of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad company, thence most hyesterly along said right of way 1,247 feet, more or less, to the beginning point; levicd ones the property of the Atlanta and Florida Railroad company to satisfya fi.1a. Issued by W. A. Wright, comptroller-general of the state of Georgia, in favor of the state vs. the Atlanta and Florida Railroad company.

Also, at the same time and place, one locomotive engine, No. 23, marked A. and W., levied on as the property of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad company.

Also, at the same time and place, one locomotive engine, No. 21, marked A. and C., levied on as the property of the Atlanta and C. levied on as the property of the Atlanta and C. levied on as the property of the Atlanta and C. levied on as the property of the Atlanta and C. levied on as the property of the Atlanta and C. levied on as the property of the Atlanta and C. levied on as the property of the State vs. the Atlanta and C. levied on as the property of the State of Georgia, in favor of the state vs. the Atlanta and Center of Georgia, in favor of the state vs. the Atlanta on the same time and place, one locomotive engine, No. 23, marked A. and C. levied on as the property of the State of Georgia one locomotive engin

A. Wright.
Georgia, in favor of the state
Railroad company.

Also at the same time and place, one locomotive
engine, No. 13, marked G. P.; levied on as the
property of the Georgia Paoine Railroad company,
to satisfy a f. fa, issued by W. A. Wright, comptroller general of the state of Georgia, in favor of
the state vs. the Georgia Pacific Railroad company.

L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

MARSHAL'S SALES, FEBRUARY, 1890.—CITY Masshal's sales for paving sideweiks and city tax for the year 1889, and street assessments and sewers. Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fution county, Georgia, or the first. Thesday in February, 1890, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, levied on by the Mayor and General Council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for the year 1889, and sidewalk paving, sirect assessments and sewers:

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 80, originally Henry, new Fulton county, Georgia, containing inree-fourths acre more or less, on Hightower, and Robins streets; the said set gimproved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, doloining Justin; levied on as the property of Mrs. M. A Robins to satisfy at ax if a in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Mrs. M. A. Robins for city taxes for the year 1899; sold for the benefit of the Lowry Banking company, transferes.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, originally Henry, now Fuiton county, Georgia, containing Soxi80 feet, more or less, on Stonewall street, No. 20; the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Richmond and McDonaid; levied on as the property of J. L. Richmond, trustee, to satisfy a tax if fa in favor of the city of Atlanta against said J. S. Richmond, trustee, for city taxes for the year 1889; sold for the showny Banking company, transferee.

Also, at the same time and piace, city lot in small land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, centaining Soxi80 feet, more or less, on Robbius street; the said befing-wacant property in the city of Atlanta, against said J. Smess M. Robins for city taxes for the year 1889; sold for the benefit of the Lowry Banking company, transferee.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land to 46, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing Soxi80 feet, more or less, on the property of the Lowry Banking company, transfe

tion of cost of constructing a sewer along Felindry street.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, towelt: A certain effly lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 100 feet on. Ivy street, between Baker and Peachtree streets, and running back 200 feet, more or less, said; lot known as No. 285 on said street, according to the street numbers; levied on as the property of B. F. Wyly to satisfy a fif at in favor-of the sliy of Atlanta aggins; said B. R. Wyly and said-property for the propertion of cost of paving the roadway and street proper of. Ivy street with beigian blocks.

jane-4t Mon JAS. W. LOYD, City Marshal.

IMITED PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BRUN

IMITED PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BRUNLiner & Browder, general partners, and Robert J.
Lowry, social partner, continued.—Georgia, Fulton
County.—This is to certify that the limited
partnership heretolore existing between the firm of
Brunner & Browder as general partners, and Robert
J. Lowry store the firm between the firm of
Brunner & Browder as general partners, and Robert
J. Brunner and David H. Browder and
meship-isate be conducted is that of
BRUNNER & BHOWDER

BRUNNER & BHOWDER

BRUNNER & BHOWDER

BRUNNER & BHOWDER

ABOWDER

BRUNNER & BHOWDER

ABOWDER

BRUNNER & BHOWDER

ABOWDER

BRUNNER & BHOWDER

ABOWDER

BRUNNER & BHOWDER

J. Lowry is the special partner, Their respective
places of residence is failton county. Georgia.

4th, Said Robert J. Lowry, asspecial partner, has
contibilited and paid into said Duniness the sum of
Ten Thousand Dollars in oash.

5th, Said partnership is to commence on the 1st
day of January, 1890, and shall terminate on the
mast day of December 1890. Place of business of
said firm shall be in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia.

Signed and acknowledged before me this 3ist day
of December, 1899.

Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia, Fulton
County.—The undersigned, as
Notary Public in and for said county, hereby certides that the above instrument was signed and acknowledged before him by the parties thereto this
slist day of December, 1899.

Kotary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.

Georgia, Fulton County.—Before me in person
came Joseph K. Brunner and David H. Browder,
who, being each respectively sworn, do depose and
say that they are the general partners in a limited
co-partnership about to be formed and continued
in said county under the name of Brunner & Browder, and Robert J. Lowry is the special partner, and
that the amount agreed to be contributed by the
said Robert J. Lowry to the explait stock of said
firm, En Thousand Dollars, has been actually and
in good faith paid in cash.

JOSEPH K. BRUNNER.

Bevorn to and subscribed before me this Six day
of December, 1889.

J. R. GRAY,

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All DEPART.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 3, from Sayannah, No. 2, to Macon, Albanyon, Albanyo

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILEGAD. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD. From Selma* . 6 50am To Selma* . . 1 25pn From West Pt. 9 15am To West Point . 3 35pn From Selma* . 2 10pm To Selma* . . . 9 50pn

GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta* 6 30am To Augusta* 8 00am From Covin't'n. 7 55am To Decatur 8 55am From Decatur 10 15am To Clarkston 12 10pm From Augusta* 1 00pm To Augusta* 2 45pm From Clarkston 6 20pm To Decatur 6 20pm To Covington 6 20pm Brom Augusta* 5 45pm To Augusta* 11 15pm PEDMONT AIR LINE

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY. From Gre'n'ille* 6 05am'To Birm'gham*. 1 13pm From Tal'poosa*. 9 15am To Tallapoosa*. 5 00pm From Birm'm*.. 2 00pm To Greenville*. 10 45pm

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD. From Fort Valley To Fort Valley 150 am and 6 15 pm 3 05 pm and 5 00 am Dally, 1 Sunday only. All other trains daily, except Sunday. Central time.



Cures Serofula in all its forms, Blood Taiut, Goitre, Rodent Ulcers (commonly called can-cer), Old Sores, Blood Poison, Contamination of the Blood by Syphilific Taint or abuse of Mercurial Medicines, Syphilitic Cutaneous Affections, and all forms of Cutaneous Dis-

eases.
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trated Book of 28 pages, which will be sent you in plain
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y and any urmary troubles easily and quickly cured by DOCUTA capsules. Severest cases per box, all druggists, or by mail from Dock Mf g. Co., 112 White street, New York. Full directions Co., 112 White street, New York. Full directions.

MARIA E. KERR VS. JAMES S. KERR PE.

tition for divorce in Fulton superior court to spring term, 1890.—It having been made to appear to the court that the defendant, James S. Kerr, does not reside in the state, and the court having passed an order that service on said defendant be perfected by publication as by the statute provided, the defendant, James S. Kerr, is hereby notified and commanded to be and appear at spring term, 1890, of Fulton superior court, commencing on the first Minday in March 1890, to answer said petition or suft. Witness the Hon. Marchall J. Clarke, judge of said court, this January 4th, 1899.

G. H. TANNER,

Jan 6 21, feb 3 19

Clerk Superior Court.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

LL CREDITORS OF THE ESTATE OF Adolph Brandt, late of Fulton county decased, are hereby notified to render in their denands according to law, and all persons indebted o said cetate are required to make immediate ayment.

Joseph Hirsch,

January 3, 1890.

Administrator. January 3, 1890. jan6-6t-mon

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 23rd, 1899, SEALED proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 10 o'clock a.m., central time, Monday, February 24th, 1899, and then opened, for the completion of one set of commanding officers' quarters; one double set of relid officers' quarters; one double set of company officers' quarters; one double set of company officers' quarters; one double barrack; one administration building at Fort McPherson, Ga. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof. Full information can be obtained, and plans and specifications seen at this office. Envelope containing proposals should be marked, Proposals for campletion of public buildings, and addressed to J. W. Jacobs, captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A. [12, 22, 23, febz2, 23, 24]

Jacobs, captain and A. Q. M., U. B. A.

Jarobs, captain and A. Q. M., U. B. A.

Jarobs, C. M., M., C. M., M., C. M., M., C. M.,

3.0x.1.6, egg snape, brick sewer, and from Chapet street to temunden street, 1.10x2.9, egg-shaped brick sewer.

Also a sewer along old Wheat street from branch near Valentine street to Hilliard street. The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows: From branch to Fort street, 4.0x.6.0, egg-shaped brick sewer, and from Fort street to Hilliard street, 3.10x5.9, egg-shaped brick sewer.

Also a sewer along Gemunden street, from Ravine on said street to Beerman street, and thence along Reerman street to Peters street.

The general character, material and size of said sewer are as follows; From Ravine to Beerman street, vitrified pipe, 18-inch diameter, and from Reerman street to Peters street, vitrified pipe, 18-inch diameter.

Said sewers are to be built in accordance with the act amending the charter of said city, assessing ninety cents per lineal foot upon the property and charles respective soutting on said sewers, on each side of said.

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OF ATLANTA, GA. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$300,000 SAFE DEPOSIT AND STORAGE VAULTS:

> ing to size. INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS AS FOLLOWS Issues Demand Certificates, Draw interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum if left 4 months; 4 per cent per annum if left 6 months; 44 per cent per annum if left 12 months. Accommodations to customers limited solely by the requirements of sound banking principles Patronage solicited. . . oct 4-dtf

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W. H. PATTERSON, Dealer in Investment Securities. 29 East Alabama Street.

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\$10,000—Savannah, Americus and Montgomery

\$10,000—Savannah, Americus and Montgomery first 6s.
\$10,000—Atlanta and Florida first 6s.
\$20,000—Savannah and Western first 6s,
\$10,000—Central Railroad Debentures.
50 Shares Southwestern Railroad Stock.
20 Shares East Atlanta Land Co. Stock.
\$10,000—Georgia 4½—1910 Bonds.
Wanted—Central Bank Block Stock and other investments.

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Main office, 10 Wall street, New York. The only direct private wire to New York, hence service superior to any other house. Full-and continuous markets received. Stocks, bonds, grain, provisions, petroleum and cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. Orders promptly executed.

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4 per cent per annum if left six months.

4½ per cent per annum if left twelye months: top col fin p

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No. 1. No. 3. No. 5. No. 11.

10 45 a m 11 15 p m 5 30 p m 6 60 a n 12 25 p m 1 06 a m 9 45 p m No. 13.

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Leave Gainesville
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IV. Atlanta... 8 00 a m Lv. Augusta... 11 65 s ar. Gainesvile... 8 15 p m Lv. Wash'ton... 11 10 a ar. Ar. Atheas... 5 15 p m Lv. Atheas... 8 40 a ar. Washington 2 30 p m Ar. Gainesville. 8 25 p s Ar. Augusta... 3 15 p m Ar. Atlanta... 5 45 p s

NIGHT EXPRESS AND MAIL. No. 4 EAST DAILY. | No. 3 WEST-DAILA. Ar. Augusta. 6 46 a m | Ar. Atlanta. 6 30 a =
DECATUR TRAIN—Daily except Sunday.
Lv. Atlanta. 8 55 a m | Lv. Decatur. 9 45 a m
Ar. Decatur. 9 23 a m Ar. Atlanta. 10 15 a m
Lv. Atlanta. 3 45 p m | Lv. Decatur. 4 20 p m
Ar. Decatur. 4 10 p m | Ar. Atlanta. 4 45 p m

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nodded he him.
"There yer. "Ju against us, ishment w) plead with "Do it, J to his star you are inm what you o "Confess that you ado it. Go to the jury The law and made could refu prosecution all save the bearing loc looked at t boy, and sa "Yes," s tled to ma The voi ansteady said that don his em never spok plaintively

the room fr How he ha

THE VERDICT.

From the Epoch.
It is the morning of his trial. The sun is shining gloriously outside of the jail, and he stands at his barred window and looks out over the fields that lie around the village. He smiles when the jailer brings him his breakfast, and it is no forced smile, for his face re-tains its brightness after the man has retired. His dress is meager and coarse, and the oughness of his hands indicates that he is a laborer. He is a carpenter, but the intelligence of his face suggests that he might have succeeded in a higher calling. There is some-thing indescribably poetic in his bearing— something hidden in the man that gives great

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ion Point.

D. COMPANY ANAGER. er 21st, 1889. tant, the followers

SION:

something hidden in the man that gives great power to his eyes.

"I can't make that young man out," said the jailer to his wife as he returned to his breakfast table. "They have got all the proof in the world against him; he must have stolen the money, there is no disputing that, but I never saw such an honest-looking face. He seems as confident that he will come clear today as if he had been promised so by the judge and jury."

"He is only acting a part," answered the woman as she poured out a cup of coffee. "Wait till he is sentenced to a long term in the penitentiary; then you will see him wilt. It is easy enough for him to put on a confident look when he hears some one coming to his

look when he hears some one coming to his cell."

"I want to see my client before court opens," said the prisoner's lawyer at the jail door. "I must have a short talk with him."

The heavy iron door swung open. The accused and his counselor were alone together. The prisoner's face grew expectant. He wiped his lips with a napkin and pushed the tray of catables from him.

"I feel as if you bring me good news," said he. "I have never for one instant doubted that I would be declared innocent. I never knew a man to suffer for a crime of which he was not guilty."

was not guilty."

The lawyer looked at him penetratingly for a moment; he looked as if he were vexed comewhat.

'My time is valuable," said he with a trace "My time is valuable," said he with a trace of impatience in his brusque tone. "I am your legal adviser. There is one thing I would like to say just now. You do not seem to comprehend the position of a client toward his legal adviser as well as you might. It is customary for one under trial for breaking the laws to confide wholly in the member of the bar to whom he intrusts his case. Nothing should be withheld. You may rest assured that what you tell me will never reach other ears; such disclosures as regarded as professional secrets and are held are sacred. It may be well to tell you frankly that a law-yer cannot act with as much confidence in his It may be well to tell you trankly that a law-yer cannot act with as much confidence in his own ability as when there is a thorough un-derstanding between himself and his client." The face of the prison-pale man had taken on a pazzled expression.
"I don't understand," said he, giving the lawyer his eyes unflinchingly.
The attorney frowned and twirled his watch-chain impatiently.

The attorney frowned and twirled his watch-chain impatiently.
"I will give you an example," said he, looking at his watch and then winding it as he continued: "I once defended a man for murder, I looked over the case closely. Every thing pointed to my client's guilt. I told him that all was against him, but that he could trust me completely, and that a detailed confession of how he committed the crime would enable me to be ready to combat as far as possible every point the prosecution could adduce. He confessed in full. I saw what had to be disproved, and I cleared him; he is a free man today."

The prisoner turned two startled eyes full

man today."

The prisoner turned two startled eyes full on the lawyer and said:

"And you want me to confess that I did it."

"It would help me."

"Bet before God I am innocent!"

The lawyer shrugged his shoulders and half smiled meaningly as he rose to go.

"Well," he said curtly, "I shall do the best I can for you, as much as any member of the bar could do. But I am sorry to say that your case is almost hopeless. You were at work in the room from which the purse was stolen and on the same day. When you were arrested you had the empty purse in your coat pocket, and had just changed a bill of exactly the same denomination as the one stolen. You are unable to show where you got the bill beyond your own statement that it had been the savings of a number of years."

"The thief must have taken the money and hidden the purse in my coat which lay on a table outside of the room. I know I am innocent and am not a fraid of being convicted."

The lawyer had reached the door; he turned back.

"I feel it my duty to impress on you the fact."

back.
"I feel it my duty to impress on you the fact that if you were to plead guilty and throw yourself on the mercy of the court your punshment would be lighter. If you decide to do that you may let me know in the court on his kine and che wrote on his knee.

The foreman took u

The prisoner's head hung down and he was in deep thought for a moment. Then his features grew tender as he moved nearer the window and saw a woman coming across the courtyard toward the jail leading a little by by the hand. When she got to the window whe lifted the boy up in her arms.

when lifted the boy up in her arms.

"Here I am, Jennie!" called out the prisoner. "I can see you, but you can't see me back here in the shade."

"Have you had any breakfast?" she asked, "ranubling!"

oner. "I can see you, but you can't see me back here in the shade."

"Have you had any breakfast?" she asked, tremblingly.

"Yes, and have eaten heartily. You told me you would find out whether our neighbors believed me guilty; did you do it?"

The wife lowered her head and was silent.

"Jennie, did you hear me?"

"Some do believe it, and the others jwon't speak to me about it."

He was silent, and the pained look that was settling on his face deepened.

"Jennie, now go to your seat in the court-room before the crowd comes. They will take me there as soon as the court opens."

As his wife walked away he rose on tiptoes to see her.

"God knows I have done all I could to teach my boy to be honest," he murmured to himself. "If they were to convict me today what a lesson it would be to him! As he grew up he would learn that his father was a convict. No, they will not condemn me. I shall speak to the jury, my words shall convince them if all else fails."

A few moments later he sat on the prisoner's bench and scanned the faces of the jurors who had been chosen. They looked like honest, feeling men, men who, like himself, had wives, perhaps, and children. His face showed that he had not lost hope, even while the attorney for the prosecution was citing the strong circumstantial evidence against him. But the accused could not catch the eyes of the jurymen. They had looks for none save the speaker. When the prosecuting attorney took his seat, there was a craning of necks over the vast crowd to catch a view of the prisoner. He wondered why they were looking at him so fixedly and so pityingly. He looked at his wife; she was regarding him with such a look of hopeless misery that his heart sank within him. He saw his lawyer move over to her and whisper in her ear. She nodded her head, and then they both came to him.

"There is not a chance left," said the law-ger. "Judge, jury and the spectators are

him.

"There is not a chance left," said the lawger. "Judge, jury and the spectators are
against us. If you will plead guilty your punishment will be lighter. I bring your wife to

"Do it, John," said she, sobbing in answer to his startled glance of inquiry. "I know you are innocent, but the lawyer knows best what you ought to do."

"Confess that my boy is the son of a felon, that you are the wife of a convict? I will not do it. Go back to your seets. Lot me sneek.

that you are the wife of a convict? I will not do it. Go back to your seats. Let me speak to the jury."

The lawyer employed by the defendant rose and made a weak argument. Nothing he said could refute the evidence advanced by the prosecution. He sat down. Again the eyes of all save the jury were cast upon the accused, bearing looks pregnant with sympathy. Some looked at the pale-faced woman and the little boy, and sadly shook their heads.

"Yes," said the judge, "the prisoner is entitled to make a statement."

The voice of the prisoner was very unsteady when he begun to speak. He said that he hoped all would pardon his embarrassment inasmuch as he had never spoken in public before. He went on plaintively to tell about how he was at work in the room from which the money was stolen. How he had left his coat in the hall. He could not remember leaving the room but once and

that was to go to the well in the yard to get a drink of water. He thought that some one had entered while he was out, had taken the money and put the empty purse in his coat pocket. The money he had changed was some that he had been saving for several years for fear that he might be taken sick and not be able to earn a support. He had not told his wife of the savings. He seemed to want to say more, but his voice broke down and he began to shed tears.

The jury withdrew to a private room to make up their verdict, after the judge had charged them as to their duty. They shut themselves in, and the foreman handed each juryman a small slip of paper, and told them to write the word "guily" or the words "not guilty." When all had written, he took up the slips in a hat. After he read them all, he said:

said:
"It is unanimous. Every ticket contains but a single word."
They slowly returned to the courtroom, and refilled the twelve chairs made vacant by their withdrawal. The foreman stood up and announced that they had found the prisoner guilty.

refilled the twelve chairs made vacant by their withdrawal. The foreman stood up and announced that they had found the prisoner guilty.

The prisoner had the eyes of the whole room. A wild, haunted look, in which lay the shadow of a strange, sudden determination came into his face and eyes. He thrust his hand into the breast of his coat and held it there. Many thought his hand was pressed against his heart, but it was not, for he had taken hold of something in his breastpocket and was clutching it with a grasp of iron.

The house was still as a grave, for he had risen to his feet. He was deathly pale and his lips were twitching as if he were in a spasm. He faced the jury, then he turned to the wendering judge.

"I have something to say!" he gasped. He paused and looked toward his wife and child and continued: "I would not care to—to say it before them. May I ask them to retire?"

The judge nodded his head and the prisoner went to the woman. He kissed her tenderly on the lips and then he kissed his boy and motioned them to leave. The wife wept freely and her sobbing could be heard through the courtroom as she went across the courtyard. "He intends to confess now," a man said to a woman at his side.

"Yes," she answered in a whisper, "and loved his wife so much that he could not do it before her. He has a good spot in him. He must have been strongly tempted."

The convict put his hand back into the breast of his coat and stood near the judge and jury. There are people living today who say that tears were in his eyes.

"You have found me guilty," he began. "I hoped when I had told you, with all the earnestness God has given me of my innocence, that you would credit me. You have not done so. The world is ready to look upon my child as the offspring of a thief. Ask yourselves, in the quict of your own bedrooms tonight, if I am guilty. Something tells me that you will not think me so tomorrow—you will know that I stand acquitted."

His words clegged in his throat and he was silent. His hand under his coat seemed to b

"Thave made my last request—you will understand."

With a lightning-quick movement he tore open his coat. A knife blade glittered in the sunlight that streamed in at the window. His arm went from him, as quick as a flash the knife descended upon his breast with a thud that sent a thrill of horror into every heart present. The blood spurted out and dyed the hand that clutched the weapon. He dropped the knife, reeled and fell. They ran to him and tried to stay the blood that was flowing from the gash near his heart, but they saw there was no hope. He was dead.

They bore him from the room. The spectators were awed so that scare a whisper rose from them.

They bere him from the room. The spectators were awed so that scare a whisper rose from them.

"The court is adjourned till the afternoon," said the judge, and he went with a pale face and uncertain step through the crowd to the street. The jury did not leave their seats. They sat like twelve statues representing as many different conceptions of wee. The attorney for the prosecution was elbowing his way through the excited throng,
"Do you think that poor fellow was innocent?" asked a man, touching his arm.

"I don't know—don't ask me," replied the attorney, with white lips; and he hastened home to his wife and children with such a mien as might have been on a man who believed the world was about to end.

No one was in the courtroom except the twelve jurors. They had not exchanged one word with one another. The noonday sun was shining full into the room. The foreman was the first to break the silence. He passed around some slips of paper.
"Ear our own satisfaction" said he mean.

around some slips of paper.
"For our own satisfaction," said he mean-

"'(it might be well for us to know one another's opinion now."

"'(God knows we owe it to his memory if—if we were mistaken," added a man as he reached for his slip of paper.

"'And his wife and child," said another as

The foreman took up the slips and ran over

"Not guilty," said he with a groan. An then they dispersed. WILL N. HARBEN. "It's only a question of time," and a short time, too, as to when your rheumatism wil yeld to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

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Many INTERNAL REMEDIES are skillfully advertised to LESSEN PAINS OF CHILD-BIRTH and to REGULATE MENSTRUATION. Common sense abould teach any woman that a remedy for MENSTRUAL DISORDERS will not prepare the system for CHILD-BIRTH; on HER LIFE. We earnestly say at this period do no good, and It is only by External treating and softening the parts that robbed of its pain and terror; NO REMEDY ON EARTH DOES THIS BUT "MOTHER'S FRIEND." Book to "Mothers" mailed free. THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga., Proprietors. Sold by all druggists.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

The Atlanta City Brewing Co. Ahead

THE FIRST PREMIUM

For the Best Quality of Beer

BY THE JUDGES OF THE PIEDMONT EXPOSITION

To which fact we point with just pride. With vastly increased facilities and best improvements we are prepared to supply the increasing demand for our justly celebrated Lager Beer, brewed by our company, put up in kegs, bottles of half pints, pints and quarts, delivered to any part of the city or shipped to any point in Georgia and the south.

Best Canadian Malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California Hops only are used for the manufacture of our Beer, and which are free for inspection to all at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

Orders taken and promptly filled at No. 8. West Wall street. Telephone 1249.

We solicit the patronage of the trade throughout the south.



READ THIS.

Immense Slaughter in Prices

OVERCOATS!

SUITS

UNDERWEAR

Winter Goods! We are determined to close out our stock in the text thirty days to make room for our

SPRING STOCK. Cost Will Not Be Considered. JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.,

> 41 Whitehall Street. REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate For Sale. 62 Acres 2½ miles from Kimball house, 3 road fronts, about half in oak grove; fine spring, new 5-room cottage, with barn, stables, orchard, and plain 4-room dwelling, 10 acres fine strawberries; famous resort on property; dummy line surveyed, and to be built within few hundred yards; two macadamized roads; only \$15,000, and property rapidly increasing in value. Terms: One-fourth cash, remainder in one, two and three years, with 8 per cent interest.

only \$15,000, and property rapidly increasing in value. Terms: One-fourth cash, remainder in one, two and three years, with 8 per cent interest.

41 South Pryor street lots, each 50x150 feet, for \$5,250, if taken by February 1st.

Syring street lot, 50x170 feet to alley, south of North avenue; paved street and sidewalks; only one block from West Peachtree electric line; choice neighborhood; easy terms, and only \$1,650.

Two very central Luckie streets lots for \$2,000.

Eight-room, 2-story, modern, new, brick residence, near electric car line, in first-class neighborhood, for \$3,000; payable \$1,000 cash, and \$500 a year, with 8 per cent interest.

Eight-room, 2-story, modern, brick residence, near car line, in choice neighborhood; water, gaz, good street and walks; only \$2,500; payable \$800 cash and \$40 per month, with 8 per cent interest.

New, neat, modern. 6-room, Crew street cottage home, complete, on corner lot 50x120 feet, near the Crew street school and Girls' High school; excellent neighborhood, paved street and walks; convenient to car lines on Washington street and Capitol avenue; only \$3,150, on liberal terms.

Calhoun street, between Pine and Merritts avenue, a new, neat, 5-room cottage, with late conveniences, half block from electric line. In a good neighborhood, for \$2,500, payable \$500 cash and \$50 per month for one year, and \$40 a month thereufter, until all is paid.

West Peachtree took, 87x200 feet to alley, with neat, 4-room cottage, east front, high, level, first-class neighborhood; only \$,0600, on easy terms.

Va cares at Ponce de Leon springs, fronting 612 feet on Air Line R. R. and 276 feet on Todd road, in plain view of trains and on car lines, high, shaded, watered, and choice, for \$6,000.

West Peachtree lot, 87x200 feet to alley, with neat, 4-room cottage, east front, high, level, first-class neighborhood; only \$,0600, on easy terms.

20 acres fronting 534 feet on Belt R. R. and about 1,000 feet on street leading from Belt R. R. to Marietta street, adjoining 2 syndicates, well-wooded,

haif beautifully shaded, balance in good state of cultivation, 2-room cottage, fine spring, good fence, enhancing in value. Payments Beral.

10x180 feet to alley, directly on car line, immediately in front of Piedmont Park gate, the most prominent lot on the Peachtree line of cars; only \$4,000.

36 acres, for \$40 per acre, 4½ miles from our office, just beyond West View, on two main roads, fine apple orchard, good spring, plain 6-room dwelling and outhouses needing repairs. Terms: One-third cash, remainder 6, 12 and 18 months, with 8 per cent interest.

Central Spring street lots, for \$1,150 each, south of Church street; paved street and walks, electric lights, electric line. Easy payments.

Central 10-room, 2-story, brick, Spring street residence; water, gas, stable, corner lot, high, level, east front, on car line; \$10,000.

West Harris street, 7-room cottage; water, gas, lot 50x200 feet, pleasant neighborhood; \$4,000, on long time.

Very central, Courtiand street lot, on electric line, only 2 blocks from First M. E. church, \$1,200.

Six-room, 2-story, central, Courtland street cottage, for \$1,600, payable ½ cash, the balance in 6, 12, and 18 months, with 8 per cent interest. Who wishes a cosy, central, cottage home?

Capital avenue lot, 50x200 feet, on car line, and very near and north of Georgia avenue dummy line; plain, 3-room cottage; paved street and walks, good neighborhood; \$1,800.

North Pryor street vacant lot, 50x200 feet, \$0,000.

Peachtree lot 100x200 feet, high, level, east front, on car line, choice, and with new residences, very costly, going up in front and on all sides of it; a corner lot. Submit your offers, as we are instructed to sell quickly.

Six jlots 50x150 feet, high, shaded, near Peachtree car line, for \$5,000.

Very near the new houses of Messrs. Culpepper, Morgan and Freeman.

Peachtree corner lot, on car line, 100x300 feet to another street, at a great bargain, and it is most desirable home in Gainesville, Ga., to exchange for Atlanta city or suburian property on a fair valuation.

Cincinnati Corrugating Company

Improved Lath.
Greatly Enlarged Facilities.

OWN ROLLING MILLS.

No Chance for Poor Material! EVERYTHING GUARANTEED THE BEST.

The Cincinnati Corrugating Co. PIQUA, OHIO.

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Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company Factory on Belt Line and W. and A. Railroad, Telephone 303.

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SOUTHERN SANITARIUM. 134 CAPITOL AVENUE, ATLANTA, GA.

THIS HYGIENICALLY CONDUCTED INSTItution has during its fifteen years of successful
operation restored thousands of people to health.
The universal results obtained is a marked featnro of this institution. All forms of Neurotic,
Gastric, Hypatic and Renal disorders, as wel as
all diseases peculiar to invalid ladies, yield to its
processes with a certainty and rapidity unknown
to other methods of treatment.

Appliances include Baths of Varied Forms,
Massage, Swedish Movements, Electricity, Hygienic, Dietary, Pneumatic and Vacuum Treatment, etc.

All applied on principles scientifically exact and
definite, which, together with pleasant home comforts and refined social surroundings makes this
in every respect the most perfect Sanitarium
south. Refers with permission to some of the
most refined and intelligent people of this and
other states of the union.

For pamphlets and particulars address as
above, or

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D.

ATLANTA, GA.

Wedding Presents, Diamonds.

Watches,

Silverware,

Onyx and

Bronze

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

and Artists' Supplies. Etchings and Steel Engravings

WEDDING PRESENTS

a speciality. Call and see us, or write for prices of what you want

THORNTON & GRUBB, 28 Whitehall Street.

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Inman Park lots.

Capitol avenue lots

Washington street lots. Forest avenue lots. West Peachtree street lots.

Spring street lots.

Calhoun street lots. Courtland avenue lots.

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Georgia avenue lots. Large lots, small lots; lots for a small price, lots

for big prices. Houses and lots in all quarters of the city. We have customers with large amounts of mone

to pay for real estate. Those having such for sale call in and leave a list with us. We have some large central property, that we

can sell at a bargin, if sold soon 900 acre tract of land, four miles railroad front

only nine miles from carshed, on Georgia Pacific railroad. 150 aares Nicijack bottom land, about 600 acres original forest; several splendid water powers; inexhaustable sand beds on railron line; a station on property. Just the place for a syndicate. Call and see us. Maps at our office. Remember we are at the old stand; 31 South Broad eet. J. C. HENDRIX & CO. jan25-dim—8th page.



\$3.00, \$3.00, \$3.00 For One Dozen Cabinet Photographs. J. J. FABER, 28 1-2 Whitehall Street.

THREE SAD DEATHS.

A LADY AND TWO CHILDREN PASS

The Wife of a Texas Banker Dies After a Funeral-A Body Sent East.

Mrs. C. C. Blanton died in this city yesterday. Mr. Blanton, who is a wealthy banker, from Texas, brought his wife here some time ago, accompanied by her brother, for the purof having a very delicate sargical opera-

Mrs. Blanton had been a long sufferer, and ubmitted to the ordeal as the last resort to preserve her life. The operation was successfully performed a few days since, but the shock was too much for her system, and she continued sinking until her death occurred yesterday. The Fomains will be conveyed to Sweetwater, Tenn., where the funeral will occur.

Mrs. Blanton was a lady of many lovable traits of character and rare personal charms. Her death is a sad bereavement to her relatives here, and to those whom she loved and who loved her in her home in the west.
An Old Lady's Death.

An Old Lady's Death.

Mrs. Mary A. Hoxie, the aged mother of Mr. J. W. Hoxie, passed peacefully away at her home, No. 10:00 Marietta street, yesterday morning. Mrs. Hoxie was seventy-nine years of age, and had lived a model Christian life, loved and respected by several generations of relatives and friends. She was born in Connecticut, but has been for a long time a resident of Atlanta.

The interment will occur at Westview cemetry today, and will be largely attended by the friends and acquaintances of the family.

Little Glen White's Death.

Little Glen White's Death.

Little Glen White, the little baby boy who was so badly burned at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. White, No. 216 Grew street, on Friday last, died Saturday evening, after suffering agonies, for many hours. It was fondly hoped that the skill of the physicians would be sufficient to rescue the idolized child from its untimely fate, but all the efforts of the physicians, coupled with the most attentive nursing, were unavailing. The funeral will occur from the residence today. The parents have the sympathies of a host of friends in their dark affliction.

The Body Sent Home. Little Glen White's Death.

The Body Sent Home.

During a terrific storm that occurred in this city on August 29, 1888, a little boy named Walter T. Frinkell, son of Superintendent Frinkell, of the glassworks, was blown against an iron fence and sustained such injuries as caused his death in a short time. The remains were interred in Oakland, but his parents wished the body of their boy to repose among their kindred in the east, so the remains were exhumed yesterday and placed in a metallic casket by Undertakers C. H. Swift & Co. and forwarded to the old home of the family in The Body Sent Home. forwarded to the old home of the family in

FAIRIES' WELL TONIGHT.

This interesting and beautiful romantic Irish drama will be presented tonight, with its carload of scenery and scenic effects. Our citizens can be certain of a real treat. The Louisville Courier said of its

said of it:
"The play is mounted in a somewhat spectacular order, the scenery in the fourth act representing Condon Heights and the Fairies' well being one of great beauty, with a running waterfall and other realistic effects. It is in this act, that some

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS,

98 WHITEHALL STREET.

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Dealers in all kind of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

BLANK BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

Envelopes, Pens, Inks, etc., lowest prices.

Picture Frames Made to Order!

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Bis Mile Messale, It is in this act that some of the most sensational situations occur: It is not necessary to give the story in tull. It is enough to say that it is a well constructed, pleasant Irish drama, with no sign of clap-irap or chery sentiment about English red coats, English landfords, and the like, and that the tharacters—villains and all—are Irish.

Mr. Carroll Johnson, of ministrel fame, plays the principal role, that of Larry Dee; a light-hearted lad, and he does it in a manner that might be envied by almost any of the numerous Irish comedians now before the public. His dialect is perfect, his talent for comedy undoubted, and of his ministrel experience there is not a trace save in one instance, and that its his well-known gait at the end of a dance-down. His personation is materially aided by a good singing voice, and last night every song he sang was subjected to an encore. One of the best of these was the "Legend of the Fairies' Well," sung as an echo song with fine effects. It is in this act that some of the that care is a bottom to say that it is a well constructed, pleasant Irish.

Mr. Carroll Johnson, of ministrel fame, plays well a light landfords, and late at least of Larry Dee; a light hearted lad, and he does it in a manner that might be envised by almost any of the numerous Irish comedians now before the public. His dialect is perfect, his talent for comedy undoubted, and of his ministrel experience there is not a trace save in one instance, and that the thancetrs—will immediate the envised by agood singing voice, and last night except a support of the last of the ministrel experience there is not a support of the last of the mini

J. K. Emmet.
This famous German character actor will be in Atlanta for two nights, Wednesday and Thursday. The play "Uncle Joe, or Fitz in a Madhouse," a production which receives everywhere the highest praise. For 100 nights it was played to crowded houses at Forteenth street theater, New

to crowded houses at Forteenth street theater, New York. The Cincinnati Enquirer says of it:

"The popular German dialect comedian, genial and inimitable J. K. Emmet, in a new drama, "Uncle Joe, or Fritz in a Madhouse," drew a large and fashfonable audience to the "Grand" last evening. The piece affords full scope to the personification and grace of this natural actor. It is replete with conicalities, and the absurd situations of the third act would tickle the risibilities of the gloomiest hypochondriae, "Uncle Joe" is hy far the best piece, and more adapted to the powers of its chief exponent, than any other play in which this actor has hitherto appeared on the boards. The appearance of Plinlimmon the huge \$5,000 St. Bernard, and a support superior all around to any which has accompanied him heretofore, combine to make "Uncle Joe" a sterling and high-class attraction, well "worthy of the theatre-goer's patronage.

and night-class attraction, well worthy of the theatre-goor's patronage.

Air. Emmett has not lost any of his old-time vocal power, and the interspersion of his own musical compositions is a pleasing feature of the piece. The seenery, too, is good, and in full accord with the production."

James O'Neill in Monte Cristo When Mr. O'Neill was here last time, THE CON-

"Mr. O'Neill kept his hearers wrapt in attention as the outspoken satior boy, afterward the miserable prisoner of eighteen years, and then as the cool and determined possessor of the treasure of Monte Cristo—with vengeance hif only aim. The naturalness of his caim demeanor, or the outbursts of his passion caught the audience and swayed if from admiration to awe. His interpretation of the character is truly grand."

A Brooklyn, N. Y., landlady threatens to raise the price of board to all her boarders who take Hood's Sarsaparilla, it gives them such an appetite! Try this peculiar medicine.

MEETING.



ATLANTA, January 27.—The regular monthly meeting of the Confederate Veterans' Association of Fulton County will be held in their hall tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Come prepared to pay your dues for 1890. By order of the president.

JOHN F. EDWARDS, Secretary.

A Regular Convocation of Mt. Zion Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., will be held in Massiric Hall, corner of Marietts and Broad streets, 7 o'clock this (Monday) evening. Work in the M. and P. M. derrees. A full attendance is carnestly requested, is the Massonic Temple Committee wife submit its report.

F. M. FREMONT, H. P. Z. B. MOON, Sec'ty.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Home Insurance company will be held at the company's office next Tuesday, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock, 2. m. Jord Hurr, d 22.

MEDICAL

THE effect produced by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Colds, Coughs, Croup, and Sore Throat are, in most cases, in mediately relieved by the use of this wonderful remedy. It strengthens the



vocal ergans, allays irritation, and pre-vents the inroads of Consumption; in every stage of that dread disease,

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for thirty years and have always found it the best remedy for croup, to which complaint my children have been subject."—Capt. U. Carley, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

"From an experience of over thirty years in the sale of proprietary medicines, I feel justified in recommending Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of the best recommendations of the Pectoral is the enduring quality of its popularity, it being more salable now than it was twenty-five years ago, when its great success was considered marvelous."—

R. S. Drake, M. D., Beliot, Kansz

"My little sister, four years of age,

success was considered marvelous.

R. S. Drake, M. D., Bellot, Kans:

"My little sister, four years of age, was so ill from brouchitis that we had almost given up hope of her recovery. Our family physician, a skilful man and of large experience, pronounced it useless to give her nny more medicine; saying that he had done all it was possible to do, and we must prepare for the worst. As a last resort, we determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and I can truly say, with the most happy results. After taking a few doses she seemed to breathe easier, and, within a week, was out of danger. We continued giving the Pectoral until satisfied she was entirely well. This has given me unbounded faith in the preparation, and I recommend it confidently to my customers."—C. O. Lepper, Druggist, Fort Wayne, Ind.

For Colds and Coughs, take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

STUART'S

-CURES-

DIABETES. RHEUMATISM. KIDNEY TROUBLES. LOSS OF APPETITE, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT, MUCUS DISCHARGES, IRRITABLE BLADDER,

SUPPRESSION OF URINE. STUART'S GIN AND BUCHU

CATARRH OF BLADDER,

Is not a King Cure-All, but for all Bladder, Kidney and other Urinary Disorders it has no equal Sold by All Druggists.

Use Stuart's Medicated Prune Juice if your liver is deranged. You will find it pleasant, mild and effective. Ask your druggist for it. jan14—n r m



Money Returned by follow-ing druggists if Alexander's Cholera Infantum Cure, Cholera Morbus Cure, or

Pile Ointment fails to cure :

These medicines are sold by C. O. Tyner, Stoney, Gregory Co., A. J. Haltiwanger, Sharp Bros., Connally & Christian, D. S. Goldsmith & Co., M. B. Avary & Co., J. C. Huss, Smith & Hightower, L. R. Bratton, Hutchison & Bro. At wholesale by Lamar Drug Co. june6-1y nrm

WARE & OWENS.

Real Estate Agents, Corner Marietta and Broad Streets. ATLANTA, GA.

\$2,000—Central Pryor-street lot, 57x150, to 10-foot alley. This is the biggest bargain that has been offered this year.

Elegant 8-r. residence on Ivy street; water, gas and all modern conveniences; 80x200; central and desirable.

\$1,700—6 acres in Edgewood. If you want a "sugar plum," you had better come early. \$1,250—A big bargain in five lots on corner of Inman fort and Linden avenue.

\$1,000—5-r. house on East Hunter street; nice place, near Fair-street school.

\$7500—10-uston street, near Howland street, 42x151.

\$1,500—14-r. residence on Church street; all modern improvements; very close in; cheap.

\$1,000—10-x cant lot, Windsor street.

\$4,000—11-r. residence, Cooper street, nicely fin ished; stable, servants house; 53x175.

\$1,250—3-r. house, Calhour street; easy terms.

\$1,000—100x100, corner Grew and Ormond streets.

\$1,000—100x100, corner Fort and Harris streets.

\$3,250—8x200, Boulevard; the loveliest lot on the street.

\$5,200-50x150, bollevard; the lovelest let on the street.
\$1,500-50x150, Williams street; close in:
\$1,500-Choice lot on Spring; the only desirable lot left.
\$5,500-10-r: residence. Whitehall street, all modern improvements; \$1,500-cash, balance long time.

time.

90, South Boulevard, corner lot; this is a
beauty, and the nicest place on the street
for an elegant suburban home; for sale at a
beauty. for an elegant shourdan home, for sale at bargain.
\$22-70x200, Simpson street, corner lot; a bargain; party obliged to sell.
10r. readence in Edgewood; fine suburban home; near depot; large lot, fine garden and fruit. Johnson avenue, 4-r. new, near cottage; smal cash payment, and \$25 per month.
\$550-2-r. house in Bellwood, 35x120.
\$1,100-4-r. house, new, on easy payments; 50x175, corner North avenue and Myrtle street.
5-r. house, East Simpson, close in, on easy payments.

& OWENS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Best,

IMPORTED GROCKERY

up to the highest standard and guaranteed to be Our GLASSWARE and LAMP STATUARY

are unusually fine.

All Goods at a Low Price. DOBBS. WEY & CO.,

PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts. DEALERS IN.

CIDER, ALE, PORTER, BEER, GUNS, PIS-TOLS, CARTRIDFES, POWDER, SHOT, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, HARNESS, SADDLES BRIDLES. Fire Crackers, Roman Candles, Skyrockets, Fine Jamaica Rum and other luxuries for the Christmas holidays.

My stock of Field and Garden Seeds will arrive about the 1st January next. All orders from the country properly attended to. TERMS CASH.

G. W. ADAIR - - REAL ESTATE

I have for sale a brand-new, elegant, 12-room

A central business vacant lot, 200 feet from A splendid piece of rent-paying store property

Central store property that will pay good inter est, and is certain to enhance, on good business

Small houses and cottages on easy terms.

Come n and let me drive you around.

G. W. ADAIR, 5 Kimball House, Wall St.

Pure Drugs, LOWEST Cut Prices!

THE MOST DELICIOUS SODA WATER

HOT CHOCOLATE.

A FRESH SUPPLY RECEIVED

Peachtree and Decatur Streets and Edgewood Avenue.



TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

WE SHALL MANUFACTURE

60,000 Trunks!

-DURING THE-YEAR 1890.

-AND

WILL SELL CHEAPER By far than any other south-

ern manufacturer.

BARGAIN TO OFFE R YOU!

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

JOSEPH S. COOK & CO.,

8 W. WALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

A Twenty Days' No Profit Sale

On February 1st we place our present location in the hands of contractors for extensive improvements, when we will remove temporarily to NO. 37 WHITEHALL ST

OUR IMMENSE STOCK MUST BE REDUCED. PRICES Will Do the Work.

HIRSCH

. . . . WHITEHALL STREE

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY COMP'NY



Mill Supplies, Machinery, Tools. WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

Fitting and Brass Goods. Agents for "Gilbert" Wood Split Pullies. All sizes in Stock. ATLANTA. GEORGIA.

LOUISVILLE CEMENT! PORTLAND CEMENT! STOVE FLUES, FIRE CLAY, STOVE THIMBLES, FIRE BRICK CHIMNEY TOPS,

SEWER PIPE! SEWER PIPE! PLASTER PARIS AND PLASTERERS' HAIR! COAL! COAL! COAL! COAL!

Sciple Sons.

POTTS & POTTS, 24 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Fine Whiskies.

Or if you prefer to call them PANTS

It's all the same to us. The stock for variety and elegance is second to none. And the prices, which we have divided into three uniform parts, have no precedence, taking the qualities into consideration.

Here's How They Range:

All Pants All Pants All Pants Up to \$3.50 now Up to \$5 now Up to \$7.50 now \$5 2.90\$3.60

TO ALL

Who have not availed themselves of the opportunity of getting one of our \$9.90 SUITS or OVERCAOTS we'll advise you to come now. We've had an enormous sale on these goods, and the immense stacks are gradually melting away.

EISEMAN BROS.

Manufacturing :-: Clothiers -:- and -:- Gailors,

17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

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